The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII......NO. 6830. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1873. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NEW NORTH-WEST.

THE NORTH PACIFIC.

FACILITIES FOR EMIGRATION—THE ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE COMPANY—CONSIDERATION OF THE QUESTION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CENTRAL DAKOTA, North Pacific Railroad, Thursday, July 17, 1873.

The vital question economically, as I have said before, for the North Pacific Road, is, Can it, by the sale of lands and timber, pay the interest on its bonds till the lands themselves come generally into market, and the various sources of business are developed? The same problem has been before many of the most successful railroad corporations of the country. If the company and its friends have capital and influence enough to float its bonds for the next ten years, their land grant alone then, under any probable emigration, would make it a paying investment. Twenty-three thousand acres to the mile is such a wealth of land as no other railroad corporation ever possessed in this country, and especially because, unlike the lands on the Union and Central Pacific, a great proportion of this is unequaled in the world for fertility, while another portion is covered with the most valuable timber. The future success, therefore, of the company, will depend on the emigration it stimulates. But this emigration and this success must necessarily be slow. It is in this portion of their work that the country at large is especially interested. Every new district opened to settlement is so much added to the wealth and power of the nation.

Let me then very briefly and impartially recapitulate the advantages offered by the road and its adjacent country for emigration, and the objections to it. For the first 150 miles from Lake Superior the land is mainly wood-land, not much adapted for farming, but very valuable for its Norway pine, and in part, well situated for floating logs down a rapid river, the St. Louis.

The next 160 miles is through a most fertile prairie, the best wheat-land of the North-west. The central portion of this is singularly beautiful, the ground rolling, with frequent oak groves on the hills and numerous little lakes scattered among them. This particular district is unequaled for the new settler. Wood is near, the landscape is picturesque, the soil most fertile, good hay can be cut on the prairie, and water is easily found. Wheat is sold at the railway for a $1 a bushel. The prettiest points here are Detroit and Oak Lake. This wheat-region reaches north of the road probably a hundred miles, and south of it indefinitely. As the traveler approaches Red River he finds an even more fertile region, but entirely flat and mostly treeless. Here, however, are some of the colonies—the English, Swedish, and others—which offer some inducements to the emigrant.

Beyond Red River for fifty miles the prairie is fertile, but with no wood except on the few streams. Gradually it becomes less fertile, though with excellent grazing land, till we approach the Missouri River. There are river valleys, however—like that near Jamestown—which seem to have excellent soil. Indeed, with a few exceptions near the alkaline lakes, the whole prairie may make good farming land. The neighborhood of the Missouri will undoubtedly in time offer very good farming and gardening lands. For fifty miles beyond, the soil is said to be very fertile. Again, in Montana, I am told by trustworthy authorities that there are wheat lands which have no equal except in California. The grazing there is famous, owing to the milder climate and the peculiar quality of the grass, which supplies nourishment even during the Winter. Beyond the Rocky Mountains, the road will enter the valleys under the undiminished influence of the Pacific climate, until it finally debouches in the great plains of the Columbia River—the plan being to extend one branch down the Columbia to Portland, and the other directly west, crossing the main stream of the Columbia, to some point on Puget Sound. Eighty-five miles are already graded between the Columbia and Puget Sound.

All this portion of Washington Territory is spoken of as being blessed with the mild and equable climate of the Pacific coast, and well suited both for grazing and the smaller grains. There will be also here an enormous business in lumber, and ultimately in developing the coal and iron deposits of the country. The Puget Sound timber is famous throughout the world. A railroad into the heart of this country must open great sources of wealth to our people. The company have wisely concluded to at once open this portion of the line, even if the central part has to wait; as the lumber business here, and the sale of the superb timber-lands, would be an immediate source of considerable income.

In regard to the objections to a settlement on the wheat lands in the Minnesota Division of the road, they are even less than those which lie against a settlement on any new prairie lands in the West—the difficulties of getting wood and good water, of a flat and sometimes undrained surface, of a monotonous landscape, and the want of the appliances of civilization. They are precisely such as the pioneers in Illinois must have met and conquered. Indeed, experience has taught. Civilization has laid its foundation earlier than it did in the Central West. The railroad company itself has recognized its moral duties to a new community. Moreover, owing to the proximity to Lake Superior, the wheat-growers of Northern Minnesota are nearer market than those in the Central West.

The sole and peculiar objection to the North Pacific region is the climate. About this there are evidently very erroneous ideas. If your readers will refer to any physical atlas they will see that, after the isothermal lines have crossed Lake Michigan they leave their east and west direction, and tend almost directly north-west. The line for the average Summer temperature of New-York—70°—leaves Chicago, and passing through Southern Wisconsin and Minnesota, attains a height in the Laskatchewan region of 53°, or the latitude of Hudson's Bay where is perpetual snow. So the isothermal of 65° Summer temperature—that of Portland, Me.—reaches as far north as 58°, or the latitude of the upper part of Hudson's Bay. The explanation probably is that, as we penetrate inland in the northern continent, the inferior altitude of the Rocky Mountains permits the mild and moist Pacific breezes to penetrate to the interior, while the higher line of the Sierras and Rocky Mountains further south—in the neighborhood of the Union and Central Pacific lines—keeps these winds back or withdraws their moisture. The Summer temperature, then, for wheat-growing extends far to the north, after we pass the line of the North Pacific. The Summer climate of the whole region is delicious; the Winter of the Minnesota portion is extremely severe. Owing to its comparative dryness, it does not seem to have more snow than New-York; but its temperature remains long below zero, and reaches even 40°. This dry, equable cold weather is very healthful to many constitutions. The climate is free from malaria; it is robust and stimulating. It is not suitable to delicate constitutions or Southern-born persons. Central Dakota, however, grows milder, and, as I have before remarked, the Spring opens on the Upper Missouri long before it does at Duluth, on Lake Superior. As the road penetrates inland it will meet more and more this milder climate. Whether emigration will finally end to all this vast region on the North Pacific can only be a question of time. C. L. B.

THE EXTREME PENALTY.

AN OCTOGENARIAN TO BE HANGED TO-DAY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBERN, N. C., Aug. 7.—To-morrow, Hardy Jones, a colored man, aged about eighty years, will be hanged for the crime of murder. Not since 1868, when Banvesta Haywood was hanged for the murder of a woman while he was intoxicated, has there been an execution in this city. The particulars of the Hardy Jones case are as follows: In the Spring of 1872 he was charged with the crime of arson, in the lower part of Craven County, was arrested and taken before a justice, who committed him to the county jail, in this city, whither Constable Robert Miller and two specials started to bring him, a distance of over twenty miles.

On the way they came to a stream of water, and the constable, who was very thirsty, laid his gun down, and got down on his hands to drink from the stream. While he was in this position, and not suspecting any attempt on the part of his prisoner to escape, the latter seized the gun, cocked it, and presented it at him, at the same time exclaiming: "Now! now!! now!!!" Miller seized hold of the gun to direct the shot away from him, but the piece was discharged at once, and the ball entered his shoulder and side. The other officers on recovering from their consternation secured Jones, prevented his escape, and brought him and the wounded officer to this city, where the latter died a short time after his arrival.

In September, 1872, in the Superior Court of Craven County, Jones was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged Oct. 25, 1872. His counsel took an appeal to the Supreme Court, convened at Raleigh, and the judgment of the lower court was affirmed, and at the Spring term, in June last, Hardy Jones was resentenced to be hanged on the 8th day of August next, in the jail yard, which sentence will be executed by Sheriff O. Hubles to-day. An effort was made a short time ago, by the presentation of a petition to Gov. Caldwell, setting forth the age of Jones and his feebleness, to secure commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life, but the petition was not granted.

THE NEW GERMAN MONETARY LAW.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The following are among the important provisions of the new German Monetary law, full copies of which have been received at the Treasury Department. For money in circulation, is to be substituted the national gold standard, the *mark* (value 23 8-10 cents) being the unit of the money of account and of the coinage. Gold coins consist of five, ten, and twenty *marks*. The subsidiary coinage is to consist of five, two, and one *mark* pieces, and fifty and twenty penny pieces. The token coinage, a five and ten penny (nickel-copper,) and one and two penny copper pieces. The subsidiary and token coinage is to be manufactured on account of the Empire, and issued in exchange at par for the national gold coin. The whole amount of the silver and token coinage is not to exceed twelve and one-half *marks* per capita of the population of the Empire, which will make the issue amount to something over $100,000,000 in value. At each issue an equal amount of the existing silver coins of the States is to be called in, and, first of all, those not belonging to the thaler system. The law contemplates the gradual withdrawal of all the silver coins of the Empire, and the substitution in their place of the national gold coins, national bank notes redeemable in gold, and subsidiary silver and token coins. Individuals have the right to have twenty-mark pieces coined for their own interests, at the mints designated for the coining of the national money, whenever those mints are not employed for Government purposes. The Bundesrath is empowered to prevent entirely the circulation of foreign coins, and to decide whether the imperial Treasury shall receive foreign currency at the rate it heretofore has in inland trade, and in such cases to fix the rate. Until Jan. 1 1876, all bank notes not running upon the national currency system are to be called in. After that time only such bank notes as are redeemable in national currency will be issued or allowed to remain in circulation. This same regulation governs all corporation bonds. Paper money issued by the different States will be redeemed Jan. 1, 1876, at the latest. An issue of national paper money will be made, conformably to an imperial order. Government law will make provision for the issue and circulation of the national paper money, as well as granting relief to the various States for the purpose of redeeming their paper money. The carrying of this law into effect will render necessary the coinage and issue of a large amount of subsidiary silver and token coinage; and, the mints of the Empire being engaged upon that work, there will necessarily be a large reduction in the rate of the gold coinage, and a relief to the various money markets of the world, particularly London; and it will also tend very strongly to decrease the shipment of gold coin and bullion from the United States. The coinage operations of the German Empire, during the last eighteen months, withdrew temporarily, from its accustomed channels, between $150,000,000 and $200,000,000 of gold, and contemplated the substitution of gold coins in place of the large amount of silver hitherto the standard in the German States. But it is doubtful whether the plan of the German Government, which evidently contemplates the exportation of its immense surplus silver to the States maintaining the double standard, can be carried fully into effect. The disposition to other countries of so large an amount of silver, without a considerable sacrifice, is regarded, by persons familiar with the subject of metallic money, as impossible.

THE COLORED MEN AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening, the 6th inst., composed of many prominent white and colored ladies and gentlemen. O. C. Gilbert, Esq., presided, assisted by a full corps of Vice Presidents. The meeting was addressed by J. Henri Burch, A. E. Barber, and Col. James Lewis, of Louisiana, and Rev. William F. Butler and Wm H. Johnson, Esq., of New-York. The speakers were enthusiastically received and repeatedly cheered. The Louisiana delegation are announced to speak on Louisiana affairs on Tuesday night, the 12th inst. Invitations are being extended to them to speak at various parts of several States, which have been accepted. The Louisianians now here are Col. James Lewis, Senators Barber and Burch, Representative J. Ross Stewart, T. Morris Chester, Esq., B. F. Latimore, Esq. Hon. Wm. G. Brown is expected here in a few days.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT—THREE CHILDREN INJURED.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 7.—At Massabesic, last evening, three young children of Mr. Jeremiah Moody were riding in a lumber-wagon with Mr. John P. Rollins, when the horse ran away, breaking the wagon and badly injuring its occupants. A little girl had her leg cut off by a portion of the vehicle and a tree with which it came in contact.

MURDER IN KENTUCKY.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 7.—Last night six disguised men entered the house of Mr. Robert Allen, a wealthy farmer, living six miles from Owensboro, Ky. Mr. Allen and his nephew, John Allen, were awakened by the disguised men, who at once commenced firing at them. Allen was shot in the thigh and his nephew in the breast. Both escaped to the road, where the young man's dead body was found in the morning. There is no clue to the murderers, but the whole neighborhood is aroused, and a vigorous search is being prosecuted.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

THE PORTO RICO BILL OF RIGHTS—THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7.—Gen. Sickles telegraphs to the Secretary of State to-day as follows:

MADRID, Aug. 7, 1873.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State:

Law passed giving ample bill of rights to Porto Rico. Only one negative vote. Cadiz quiet. Situation improving. SICKLES.

The American fleet in Spanish waters is now considerably augmented, and the instructions recently forwarded are calculated to insure judicious action. Further advices received to-day fully disprove all the recent canards.

A CARLIST CONSPIRACY—BOMBARDMENT OF VALENCIA SUSPENDED—PORTO RICO.

MADRID, Aug. 7.—The Carlists have attacked Oyarzun, in Guipuzcoa. A conspiracy has been discovered to give the town up to the enemy, and many arrests have been made.

The bombardment of Valencia has been suspended, a flag of truce having been received from the insurgents requesting a parley, which is now going on.

The Cortes, by a vote of 184 yeas to 1 nay, have passed a bill granting constitutional guarantees to Porto Rico. A Deputy from that colony in the course of the debate declared that the island would always remain faithful to Spain.

The *Imparcial* says that Espartero is extremely popular in the Cortes.

A CARLIST VICTORY CLAIMED.

BAYONNE, Aug. 7.—The Carlists claim a victory at Elgueta, in Guipuzcoa, ten miles from San Sebastian. They state that they captured one Republican General and 600 prisoners.

TRACES OF A WRECK.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMER ALABAMA.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A large quantity of débris from a wrecked vessel has been discovered off the coast of Ireland. The wreck is supposed to have been that of the State line steamship Alabama, which left Glasgow for New-York on Saturday last. No survivors from any wreck in that vicinity have as yet been heard of, and nothing more definite in regard to the disaster can now be learned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION—A CONSERVATIVE RETURNED—THE WEATHER.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The election in East Staffordshire, to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of Mr. McClean, resulted in the return of Mr. S. C. Allsopp, the Conservative candidate. Mr. Allsopp's majority was 908.

The weather is again very hot in London. The thermometer stands at 85°.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF MR. LOWE AND MR. AYRTON.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A rumor is current throughout the city this morning, that the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Right Hon. Acton Smee Ayrton, First Commissioner of Works and Buildings, have tendered their resignations.

OTHER MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

LONDON, Aug. 8—6 A. M.—The following changes are reported as decided upon in the British Ministry:

The Marquis of Ripon, Lord President of the Council, and Mr. Childers, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, retire to private life.

Mr. Bruce, Home Minister, will be elected to the peerage, and become Lord President of the Council.

Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, takes the Home office.

Mr. John Bright returns to the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Mr. Gladstone assumes the duties of Chancellor of the Exchequer in addition to those of his present position.

Mr. John George Dodson, late Chairman of the Committees of the Whole House, succeeds Mr. William E. Baxter as Joint Secretary of the Treasury.

MR. MOTLEY'S ILLNESS—RAILROAD ACCIDENTS—LARGE FIRE.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The report that the Hon. John Lothrop Motley's illness was the result of an apoplectic stroke is incorrect. He was suffering from a very severe attack of neuralgia, but is now much better, and expects soon to be completely restored.

There have been numerous railway accidents in England during the past few days. The loss of life, fortunately, has been slight, but many persons have received injuries.

A large rice-mill in Stepney, an eastern suburb of London, was completely destroyed by fire last night.

THE BRIGHTON RACES.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The race for the Brighton Cup took place at Brighton yesterday, and was won by Uhlan. Flageolet was second, and Mornington third. Five ran. The betting at the start was 7 to 4 against Uhlan, even on Flageolet, and 8 to 1 against Mornington. The following is a summary:

The Brighton Cup, a piece of plate, value 300 sovereigns, if ten subscribers and four start, the property of different owners, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each, the old course, about two miles:

Mr. Savile's b. c. Uhlan, by The Ranger, out of La Méchante, 4 years old.......... 1

Mr. T. Lombard's ch. c. Flageolet, by Plutus, out La Favorita, 3 years old.......... 2

Mr. Brayley's b. h. Mornington, by Arthur Wellesley, out of Blondelle, 5 years old.......... 3

A RUMOR CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The London journals of this morning contradict the report that Prince Arthur is betrothed to Princess Thyra, of Denmark.

RECEPTION OF ORANGEMEN.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7—The Orange societies of this city to-day welcomed the Canadian Orange deputies with a grand public demonstration.

FRANCE.

THE COUNTS IN COUNCIL AGAIN.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—A Vienna dispatch says the Count de Chambord yesterday returned the visit of the Count de Paris. The interview between the Princes lasted over an hour. Nothing is known of the nature of the conference.

THE RIVAL BOURBON PRINCES—MEETING IN VIENNA.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—A Vienna dispatch says that in his late interview with the Count de Chambord the Count de Paris acknowledged the former to be the head of the house of Boubon and of the royal line of France.

On the return visit of the Count de Chambord to the Count de Paris, the latter met the Count de Chambord at the door of his hotel, and escorted him in.

The rumor that M. Conscellas was endeavoring to induce the French Government to attempt the re-establishment of the temporal power of the Pope is unfounded.

GERMANY.

THE GERMAN CONSUL AT CARTAGENA.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—The *North German Gasette* denies the truth of a current report that the German Consul at Cartagena went to Madrid to place the captured insurgent vessels at the disposal of the Government.

CUBA.

THE HAVANA PRESS ON THE DECREE RESTORING SEQUESTERED PROPERTY.

HAVANA, Aug. 7.—The *Diario de la Marina* of to-day says of the telegrams announcing the promulgation of a decree annulling the sequestration of the property of Cuban rebels, that it will not pronounce the news false for fear of misleading the public, but it cannot accept it without official confirmation. The *Diario* thinks it impossible that the Spanish Government decrees the immediate return of their property to rebels and rebel sympathizers. It says the rebels have used a great part of their resources in buying vessels and arms to carry on the war. The return of their property will send out new expeditions and prolong the struggle. It thinks such actions would be an absurdity, and show a want of reason and patriotic sentiment on the part of the Government. The loyal people of Cuba are making heavy sacrifices to enable the Government to sustain the increasing expenses of the war; and it is a great outrage to take a million or more out of the Treasury in this way.

THE ATLANTIC YACHT CRUISE.

A RACE FROM NEW-LONDON TO GREENPORT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GREENPORT, Long Island, Aug. 7.—The Atlantic Yacht Club fleet, which arrived at New-London on Wednesday evening, got under way this morning for this port. At 7:17, the gun on board the Commodore's yacht, Eddie, boomed forth the signal for preparation, and about seven minutes later the second gun was fired, when anchors were weighed and jibs hoisted, and the squadron was under way. The first to get off was the Sea Witch, which rejoined the squadron last evening. She was followed by the Orion, Triton, Nellie G., and Nimbus, all in close order. The Eddie, which was very slow in gathering way, brought up the rear. The wind at the start was blowing moderately stiff from the south-west, and continued to freshen until the smaller yachts had as much as they could do to carry their sails without reefing. Some twenty-five minutes after all the others had started, the schooner Agnes weighed her anchor and followed the fleet. The Triton, after passing the mouth of the harbor, sent up both her topsails and quickly passed the Orion, which was up to this time leading the fleet, with the Seawitch close astern. As the different yachts passed the Resolute, which was at anchor off the Pequot House, she saluted them by firing her guns, and the salute was returned by the vessels as they passed. The Nimbus at this time was leading the Nellie G., which was, however, pressing her very closely. The Alert and Stella, which had remained at anchor during the night at the mouth of the harbor, were not to be seen, having got under way before the remainder of the fleet started. Off the Little Gull Light-house the Orion, which was to windward of the Triton, decreased the distance between them, and sailing closer to the wind passed the Triton as she went about, and afterward led her a lively chase. The remainder of the fleet, by this time, were away astern. The Nimbus, which is, with the exception of the Undine, the smallest yacht in the squadron, was still leading the second division, but had as much as she could do to weather the sea, which was running pretty high, with the white caps tipping the waves. As the Triton and Orion tacked to fetch through Plum Gut it became a tight race between them, although the Orion had the weather gauge, thus giving her a slight lead, which she quickly increased until, as the two were off and passing Orient, at 9:45, she led the Triton by some little distance. The remainder of the yachts at this point were so far astern that nothing could be seen of their movements. The wind, too, which for some time had been dropping, was now hardly strong enough to fill the sails of the Triton, but the Orion had enough to keep her going. After passing Orient Point, however, the wind again freshened, and the Triton overhauled the Orion, and, passing her, held the lead right up to the anchorage, which was reached in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.
Triton	11	25	00
Orion	11	34	50
Seawitch	12	19	00
Agnes	12	43	00

The rest were not timed. The Albert and Stella, which started before the squadron, arrived at 10:45. The yachts Mystic, Foam and Resolute will probably arrive here this evening.

To-morrow a regatta will take place in this harbor, which will be participated in by the whole fleet, and on Saturday morning a start will be made for Stonington.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning in the engine-room of the planing-mill of J. L. Diez & Co., Nos. 39 to 45 Indiana-street, Chicago, entirely destroying the building with all the machinery and a quantity of lumber. The fire spread across the street to Bullard's planing-mill, which was also destroyed, together with Hemingway's tub-factory, adjoining, and Nos. 33 and 35 Indiana-street, small frame buildings occupied as dwellings and saloons. The total loss will be about $70,000, of which amount Diez & Co. lost $20,000; no insurance. Bullard & Co., $5,000; insurance, $5,000 in a Chicago company. Hemingway, $2,000; uninsured. Thomas Luman, carriage-shop, $5,000; insurance unknown.

A brewery owned by Valentine Smith, at Jeffersonville, Sullivan County, N. Y., was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The loss is $10,000; insured for $4,100.

A fire, yesterday morning, in Acton, Ontario, destroyed McKee's general store and several buildings. Loss about $25,000.

VERMONT SOLDIERS' REUNION.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 7.—The second day of the Vermont soldiers' reunion has been a great success. A beautiful day, a large gathering of soldiers and citizens, and eloquent orators tended to put all in good humor. The review of Gen. Veazey's division at Camp Doubleday by Gov. Converse took place at 2 o'clock. Soon after, addresses were made by Gens. Hawley, Doubleday, Robinson, Griffin, Sprague, Veazey, and Capt. Trumbull. In the evening there was a grand torchlight procession, passing through the principal streets of the village. The illuminations and decorations were fine, some of them remarkably so. Among the most noticeable were those of the *Herald* and *Globe* offices and the residences of Gen. Baxter and W. C. Clement. The *Herald* building was pronounced by all to have been the most elaborately decorated and illuminated of any in the line of march. Great enthusiasm prevails among the officers and soldiers in regard to this reunion. The division breaks up camp to-morrow.

THE BOSTON AND MAINE VS. THE MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 7.—The Boston and Maine Railroad made a formal attempt to make a forcible connection with the Maine Central to-day, which was formally resisted. Each party had their legal advisers present in order to make the necessary points for a lawsuit.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

GENERAL NOTES.

THE SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE MR. CHEW—TREASURY INFLUENCE IN THE MONEY MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Secretary Fish to-day appointed Sevellon A. Brown, Esq., Chief Clerk of the State Department, the place made vacant by the death of Mr. Chew. Mr. Brown has long been connected with the department, latterly as Chief of the Index Bureau, and has made a very fine official record. He possesses abundant qualifications for the duties of this responsible position.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The suggestion having been made that the Secretary of the Treasury can prevent a dear money market for the movement of the Fall crops, either by restricting the purchase of bonds or by deferring the ordinary disbursements of the Treasury, it may be stated that the currency resources of the Treasury will not be increased by suspending the payment of any current obligations.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Representative J. H. Platt, of Virginia, who is here with Col. R. W. Hughes, the Republican nominee for Governor of Virginia, represents the probabilities of carrying the State as excellent. The greatest danger is apprehended from a dishonest count. It appears that the county judges are the absolute judges of election. The Election laws are quite technical. The misspelling of a name is considered sufficient to invalidate a return. If the total vote of a precinct is entered in figures, instead of written words, the vote of the precinct is rejected. As the supervisors of election are nearly all Democrats, some trouble is apprehended.

BUTLER AND THE COMMITTEE CLERKS.

Gen. Butler's attack upon committee clerks because they are correspondents, and his accusation that they participated in a salary grab for which they now denounce members, is worthy of that ingenious lawyer. There is a little piece of history connected with this matter which does him no credit. For ten years or more past it has been the custom of Congress, especially of the House, at the end of each session, to pay their employes twenty per cent. additional upon the amount of their salaries. This has been done so regularly as to have become as much a part of the emoluments of their positions as their regular pay, and has been voted for the purpose of getting rid of the question of increased pay for clerks and others. When the Legislative Appropriation bill was before the Conference Committee, Gen. Butler, who was a member of it, and had in special charge the salary increase of fifty per cent. for members, stoutly resisted the usual additional twenty per cent. for the employes, and it was only by the votes of Messrs. Garfield and Randall, of the House conferees, that a compromise was finally effected by which the additional pay was fixed at fifteen per cent., so that while Butler got an increase of fifty per cent. for members, he compelled the employes to take up with a decrease of five per cent., as compared with previous years.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE ON PERIODICALS.

The following circular was to-day issued from the Post-office Department:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7, 1873.

The attention of this department having been called to the circumstance that, under the regulations of the British Post-office, British periodicals issued at intervals of not more than thirty-one days, and printed on sheets stitched together, are classed as newspapers when forwarded in the mails to this country, and charged with postage accordingly; and it being desirable that the regulations for the exchange of all classes of correspondence shall be as nearly as practicable the same in each country, the Postmaster General has ordered that periodicals issued at intervals of not more than thirty-one days, and printed on sheets stitched together, published in the United States, and addressed to Great Britain, shall hereafter be treated as newspapers and charged with postage accordingly—that is to say, two cents on each copy, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of two cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof.

Postmasters will govern themselves accordingly from and after this date. JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent.

DEAD LETTERS.

The whole number of dead letters received and disposed of at the Post-office Department during the month of July was 321,379, a larger number than for some time past. Of this number 7,701 were returned from foreign countries, and 19,510 were returned to foreign offices.

THE MODOC COURT-MARTIAL.

The proceedings of the Modoc Military Commission have not yet been received. Army officers are at a loss to account for the delay.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Admiral Jenkins with his flag-ship Hartford was at Shanghai on the 28th of June. He expected soon to go to the coast of Japan. There were in port the Lackawanna, Yantic, Saco, Palos, and Ashuelot, and two English men-of-war. The vessels in the harbor were gaily dressed in celebration of the coronation of the Queen of England. Surgeon Kidder has been ordered to the Naval Academy. Acting Assistant Surgeon Greene has been ordered to the Lancaster, and Assistant Surgeon Owen to Philadelphia to the marine rendezvous.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

An official letter dated Belluno, Italy, July 6, says: "On the evening of June 29 a terrible earthquake occurred here, carrying death to many and consternation to all. The dead are counted by tens, the material injury done by millions. Of the buildings of the city every fourth or fifth is rendered uninhabitable. The principal monuments are overthrown or seriously injured. Everywhere a cry of anguish is raised, and seeks for prompt and effectual relief."

FINANCIAL.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day:

Currency	$9,114,747
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	33,990,000
Coin	81,383,453
Including coin certificates	43,905,900
Outstanding legal tenders	356,000,000

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $324,648.

NAVAL CONTRACTS.

Proposals were opened at the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, at the Navy Department, to-day, for the construction, including all materials except live oak timber, of a steam sloop of war, of 640 tons, complete for sea service. The bids were as follows: Nathaniel McKay, of New-York, $185,000; Thomas Stack, of New-York, $148,000; Donald McKay, of Boston, $168,000; Robert E. Jackson, of Boston, $169,950; John W. Lynn, of Philadelphia, $183,000; $500 additional if delivered at New-York, and $1,000 additional if delivered at Boston; William W. Boles, of Chicago, $180,000; Jno. English & Son, of New-York, $190,000; Jno. W. Griffiths, of Boston, $179,000. The contract will not be awarded for several days.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The pigeon-shooting tournament for the Lorillard medal was finished here to-day. Brown, of Cleveland, won by a score of 32 killed, 8 missed; Paine, of New-York, got second money, killing 29 and missing 11; Hudson, of Syracuse, killed 29 and missed 13, and S. H. Turril, of Chicago, killed 26 and missed 14. Neither Bogardus nor Kleinman would continue the shooting, claiming that they had received no notice of the postponement of the shooting from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and would not shoot. The referee, H. W. Miller, of New-York, consequently let them withdraw their stakes, and at the same time declared all pools and bets off. This caused great dissatisfaction, Brown having been sold in the field against Paine, Bogardus and Kleinman as the favorites at almost ten to one over the field.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW.

A NEW PHASE—THE APPEAL OF LEE DUNLAP (COLORED) TO THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT IN A CASE OF ALLEGED MURDER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N.C., Saturday, Aug. 2, 1873.

In December, 1868, in the City of Charlotte, N.C., before the Mayor, there was held a trial for assault and battery, when Mr. Gleason, a white man, and a violent Democrat, asked the Mayor if he allowed such language as was being passed between Lee Dunlap, colored, and one Asher, white, to be used in his office. The Mayor answered in the negative; whereupon Gleason, pointing to Dunlap, said: "There is a man who has called me a —— two or three times." Dunlap replied that it was a lie. Thereupon two pistol-shots were fired, and Gleason mortally wounded. The deceased had no weapons, and it was contended that he was murdered by Dunlap.

The trial was removed from Mecklenburg to Lincoln County by the prisoner, and was had before Judge Logan. The jury found the prisoner guilty of murder, and, after ineffectual motions for a new trial, &c., sentence was pronounced, from which he appealed to the Supreme Court. This eminent tribunal granted a new trial, when the case was remanded to Mecklenburg County.

At the next Spring Term of the court in that county, in 1871, Dunlap filed an affidavit that he was formerly a slave; that at the time of the alleged homicide he was an active Republican, while Gleason was an equally active Democrat; that at the time aforesaid a systematic effort had been made to produce the impression that the said Gleason had been killed by him from political motives; that the County Commissioners who prepared the jury lists were Democrats, as also the Sheriff and all his deputies, upon whom devolves the duty of summoning jurors; that no colored man had ever been drawn or summoned on a jury in that county; that the defendant is a colored man; that the feeling against him is very great, and has been intensified, &c.; that justice is denied him under the laws of this State, and prays for the removal of his indictment from the State courts to the United States Circuit Court for the District of North Carolina.

The Judge who had formerly sentenced Dunlap heard this prayer, and ordered the removal as asked for, when the Solicitor for the State now appealed, and the case again went up to the Supreme Court on the question as to whether it could be removed into the courts of the United States under the new Civil Rights law.

The decision of this last tribunal was rendered by Chief Justice Pearson affirmatively, who said: "This application is put on the grounds that the petitioner cannot have a fair trial in the State courts by reason of his being a freed negro. The argument is, white citizens enjoy the benefit of a fair trial. I cannot enjoy that right because I am a freed negro. So in the State courts I have not the full and equal benefits of the laws and proceedings for the security of person and property enjoyed by white persons."

The reply of the prosecution is: "This may be so; but it results not because of any discrimination made by the laws of the State against persons of color, but by reason of the condition of things, and a deep-seated prejudice against the political as well as the social equality of the freed negro.

The object of the act of Congress is to prevent any discrimination from being made by the laws of the State, but it does not extend to an attempt to control or regulate the prejudice of one race against the other; that can only be cured by the ameliorating effect of time."

To both this argument and reply the Chief Justice rejoined as follows: "The object of the act of Congress is not merely to prevent discrimination by the laws of a State, but also to secure freed negroes full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens; and if, by reason of prejudice, that right cannot be enforced in the State courts, the cause, whether civil or criminal, is to be removed to the Federal courts.

So issue is joined upon the construction of the act of Congress. * * Had the object of the act been merely to prevent discrimination by the laws of the State, very few words would have answered that purpose. * * But the act under consideration goes into details and guarantees to citizens of color 'as full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens,' and provides for the removal of all causes upon the affidavit of the party that such is the fact.

It is said this construction will put it in the power of any person of color, on mere affidavit, to deprive the State courts of jurisdiction of subjects of local concern, and transfer such jurisdiction to the Federal courts. This result is to be deeply regretted, but it grows out of the supposed prejudice of white citizens, men, women, and children, against colored citizens; and the courts can only say—the law is so written."

Pursuant to this decision of the Supreme Court, Dunlap was transferred from jail in Mecklenburg to Wake County, and his cause was heard before Judges Bond and Brooks, at the last Spring term, 1873, of the Circuit Court in Raleigh.

Meanwhile, the Legislature of the State, by a Democratic majority, having been paralyzed at first by Judge Pearson's decision, ordered Attorney General Hargrou to appear against Dunlap, while Gov. Z. B. Vance and Mr. Wilson were also retained for the prosecution.

The case, therefore, having been regularly called, Judge Bond, with Brooks concurring, ordered it to be dismissed the Circuit Court of the United States, for want of jurisdiction. From this judgment, Dunlap's counsel, Messrs. Bailey and others, immediately took an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, gave bonds, &c., and the cause has been regularly docketed for trial hereafter.

Thus it will be seen that after five years of litigation, one conviction, a sentence, two appeals to the State Supreme Court, and a short hearing in the Federal courts, the case of Dunlap now goes up to the last tribunal for a decision upon the construction of the most vital provisions of the Civil Rights law, which elicited such a long veto from Andrew Johnson, and was the great bug-a-boo of his Administration.

The leading colored men in this State, who have consistently and courageously backed Dunlap in his efforts for a fair trial, are still at work to push this matter to a final and emphatic solution. They wish to know the real value of the Civil Rights law. The sooner, they say, the better for their people, and are straining themselves to meet the emergency.

It is contemplated to employ the best legal talent in America, and to raise a large fund for this purpose. Could the services of Mr. Cushing, or Mr. Carpenter, of Mr. Conkling be employed, they will be obtained. Foremost in this effort is Hon. James H. Harris, who is endeavoring to secure the funds for this purpose, and it is to be hoped that he may succeed. Meanwhile the Democrats, who clamor after Dunlap still, are not idle. They, too, will be represented if counsel have to be paid by act of Legislature, and we may, therefore, expect at no distant day, an important legal tournament in Washington, involving indirectly the rights of four million colored people in America.

LONG BRANCH

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 7.—President Grant returned from Washington this afternoon. To-night he rescued a lady from being injured by a runaway team on Cedar-avenue. The hotels to-day were thronged with visitors. The Old Guard, accompanied by the Eleventh Regiment Band from New-York, dined at Pleasure Bay and returned home to-night. The ladies are much excited over the gentlemen's race for the West End Cup at Monmouth Park on the 16th inst. Eugene Earle is the favorite three to one.

REPUDIATION MOVEMENT.

NORTH CAROLINA.

PROBABLE ADOPTION OF THE AMENDMENTS—THE PLEDGE TO MAINTAIN THE CREDIT OF THE STATE REPUDIATED—OTHER CHANGES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 7.—The proposed amendments to the State Constitution were submitted to the people to-day, and it is supposed that they have been adopted. In this county the vote was adverse. There was considerable apathy manifested by the politicians throughout the State in regard to their adoption, although there are two or three that may be of material benefit to the State. In all the Republican meetings held before the election the people resolved not to support them, coming, as they alleged, from a Democratic source.

The first amendment proposed is to section 5 of article 2, to abolish the State census. This section alone, if amended, will save the State at least $100,000.

The second provides for biennial sessions of the General Assembly, instead of annual sessions as at present. This will also be of the greatest pecuniary benefit, as tax-payers will not be compelled to pay so high a price for bad Democratic laws. One step further, however, they might have gone, and, by substituting quadrennial for biennial, made the saving to the State double, and furnished an easy solution to the public debt question without increase of the rate of taxation. Never was the maxim that "the world is too much governed" more appropriate than when applied to North Carolina. The next amendment of the section is rendered necessary by the adoption of the section above referred to, and simply substitutes biennially for annually, in reporting to the Legislature all cases of pardons and reprieves granted by the Governor.

The third amendment is to section 6 of article 5, exempting property of the State and municipal corporations from taxation, and proposes the addition of the words "or any personal property to a value not exceeding $300." This is an important clause to the poor man, as, under the present system, everything is taxed, not excepting household furniture, with only $100 worth exempt.

The fourth abolishes the office of Superintendent of Public Works. This clause in the present Constitution has been to it what a fifth wheel would be to a coach.

The fifth strikes out that part relating to maintaining the honor and good faith of the State unimpaired, and pledging the payment of the public debt. The advocates of the amendment to this section argue that it was never necessary in the State Constitution, inasmuch as the Constitution of the United States contains a proviso making it obligatory upon all the States to provide for the payment of their public debts. The amendment prohibits the payment of any debt contracted in aid of the rebellion, also payment for emancipated slaves.

The real intent of this amendment is best shown by the following extracts from the Democratic papers in this city. It is barefaced and unblushing repudiation, and if carried out in accordance with the wishes of its inventors will reduce the credit of the "Old North State" below that of Hayti. The Wilmington *Journal* had the following a day or two ago:

"It will require a tax of $3 25 on every $100 worth of property of every sort to pay the interest on the public debt, so called, and the expenses of State and County Governments. In addition to this, after the year 1880, another tax will have to be levied each year to provide a sinking fund to pay the principal. If these taxes be levied and paid, our people will be sold out of house and home. Homesteads and exemptions and bankruptcy are worth nothing against a Sheriff with a tax bill in his hand. The money must come or the homestead must be sold to make it. If, therefore, you wish to save your homesteads from being sold under the Sheriff's hammer to pay the interest on a debt contracted by the carpet-bag Government in North Carolina, go to the polls and vote for the amendments."

The Wilmington *Star* had the following:

"It is not dishonest to avoid payment of claims that are unblushing frauds."

Appeals of the same nature have been made daily in the Democratic papers, and leave no doubt of the dishonorable purpose in thus amending the Constitution.

The sixth gives the control of the university at Chapel Hill to the Legislature, thereby taking it out of the free school system. The result of this will be, as believed by many, that none but a favored class can enter this college, so long as a Democratic Legislature is in power.

The seventh strikes out the Code Commission, whose duty it was to prescribe a code of procedure and rule of practice, as provided by the first section, which abolishes the distinction between actions at law and suits in equity.

The eighth and last is no doubt intended for the special benefit of the "carpet-bagger," and provides "that no person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States or any department thereof, or the State or any other State, shall be eligible for a seat in either House of the General Assembly."

In view of the amendment striking out the census clause, it would be well on the part of Congress, upon reassembling, to provide for the printing of an extra number of the census report for 1870, to supply the members of our State Legislature, for some of them stand in need of the assistance of the Bureau of Statistics to enlighten them on the subject of immigration.

Township officers were also voted for to-day, but the returns are too meagre to indicate the result.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The break in the canal at Shelby Basin, at Medina, N. Y., has been repaired and boats are passing.

Wm. Henry Brown, of Birmingham, England, committed suicide in Waco, Texas, yesterday by shooting himself through the heart.

The steamer Ohio sailed from Philadelphia on her first trip to Liverpool yesterday. She carried out a full cargo, but only twenty-seven passengers.

John Falloy was drowned in Lawrence, Mass., yesterday, by falling into the canal while aiding in the construction of a bridge.

The races at Buffalo were postponed yesterday, owing to a heavy rain-storm of one and one-half hours, which made the track too wet for trotting.

Brigham Young's counsel filed a demurrer to the jurisdiction of the Court in his divorce case yesterday morning, and the case was postponed until to-day.

The New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company have made Middletown the terminus of the eastern and middle divisions, and will establish the principal machine-shops there.

Anthony Werdig was drowned at Atlantic City yesterday. He went down from Philadelphia with the St. Augustine excursion. The body was not recovered.

A person named C. J. Alexander, the alleged publisher of a Sunday paper called the *News*, at Syracuse, was arrested at Rochester, N. Y., yesterday, on a charge of libel and locked up for examination.

Jacob D. Terhune, seventy-four years of age, fell into the hold of a canal-boat, on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, at Neversink lock, yesterday, and was killed. He was making his first trip to Honesdale in his son's boat.

Fourteen German beer-sellers were summoned before the Central District Court at Worcester, Mass., most of them for the third time. Six were fined $100 and costs, sentenced to the House of Correction for six months, and ordered to find $1,000 bail not to violate the law for a year.

At the festival of the Washington Schuetzenverein, late Wednesday night, Michael Hussey, a Baltimorean, was dangerously if not fatally stabbed by a young Philadelphian named Slatter, in the employ of Filbut & Co. The difficulty originated in a sportive remark by Hussey, at which Slatter took offense.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL TOPICS.

PLANS OF THE REFORMED CABINET—THE SHAH'S VISIT—THE CHOLERA—PAPAL UTTERANCES—PAST AND PRESENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, July 21, 1873.

Signor Minghetti, the new head of the Government, is expected to make a speech before long to his constituents in the little community of Legnago, when he will give the country some hint of the line of conduct which the reformed Cabinet proposes to pursue. This habit of public discourses during vacation Italians in political life have adopted from the English. Among the improbable projects of finance charged against Signor Minghetti is that of asking Europe for a loan of $200,000,000 in gold, to lift off from the shoulders of the country two-thirds of the present weight of paper circulation. Were such a project entertained, it would be like making Italy attempt the impracticable feat of lifting itself from the ground with its own waist-bands. The Italian five per cents now stand at sixty on the European market, and gold is at a premium of fifteen per cent. The Minister is supposed to be pretty well bottomed in financial knowledge, but such a loan, were it feasible, would be an almost criminal waste of national resources.

THE SHAH'S VISIT.

The King, in a day or two, is to meet the Shah of Persia at Turin. As the yellow Sovereign of Sovereigns keeps so far north in his rapid passage to Vienna, he will hardly have a glimpse of the real Italy, which begins somewhat below the Turin line. The Pope will not be favored with a visit from the royal Mussulman, nor have a new amusement added to the many social novelties with which he is consoled in his voluntary prison of the Vatican. On the whole, people are content that the public Treasury is not to be drawn upon to a serious amount to meet the expenses of a sterile show. The City of Turin has voted 60,000 francs, which will pay for a brilliant lighting up, in which sort of night ornament the inhabitants of that city are hardly surpassed by the French. The 100 picked men-at-arms which form the body-guard of the King have gone up to add lustre with their corslets of polished steel and brass.

THE MARCH OF THE CHOLERA.

The prevalence of the cholera at Venice has rather helped to put a check upon movement in that direction. The towns in that region have this year been doubly afflicted by a visitation of the earthquake and the Asiatic distemper. Of late years Venice has become a resort in Summer of many visitors from other parts, among them a considerable number of the American artists who form the circle of Rome. The Government has taken precautions against the spread of the scourge. Extensive preparations had been made for pilgrimages to the great sanctuary of St. Francis of Assisi, to take place during the Summer. Thousands, and tens of thousands were expected from all parts. These have been prohibited by a formal notice of the Government. The more extreme devotees are not at all pleased to be thus summarily warned off, and, as usual, the cry is raised of persecution. The authorities have been guilty of a good deal of the same kind of persecution in trying to make the people wash themselves and in cleaning up Rome, so as to render the city more healthy. These efforts have been attended with a good measure of success. The mass of the inhabitants have so long loved dirt for its own sweet and fragrant sake that to establish new habits is found to be up-hill work; but the water from the fountains, now running to waste, will gradually be turned to the use for which it was introduced by the ancient Romans, a purification of the public cuticle, and a washing out of the great cloaca which the rabble will make of any city if left to have their own way.

PAPAL UTTERANCES.

The Pope last week in a speech made to a company of visitors, said:

"It is true that hell is unchained against us, but I shall triumph (E verissimo; l'interno si è scatenato contro di noi, ma io vincerò.) Let us fight then without fear, (the association addressed is made up in great part of those who were soldiers in the Pope's army,) for the enemy cannot long retain their arms, since their warfare is iniquity and lies, while ours is for truth and justice. I shall not triumph by virtue (*virtù*) of my own, but by the force of God and the mediation of the Most Holy Virgin, and by means of you yourselves, who were, are, and will be my crown and my delight," &c.

If the Pope should say and repeat that the religion of Christ will triumph, there are few who would deny it. But the "I" and the "us" used cannot be taken to signify anything else than the hoped-for triumph of a party, and, as affairs are actually situated, only by violence or military force. The Pope, I am happy to be able to report, is now restored to his usual health. He hung up his staff two or three weeks ago, and is able to take the exercise which he needs on his own legs. Those who wished him well out of the way are disappointed, and Pius IX. may reach the age of his brothers, or his sister—ranging from eighty-five to ninety years.

PAST AND PRESENT.

To-day, one hundred years ago, Clement XIV. published a bull declaring the order of monks founded by Ignatius Loyola, known as the Society of Jesus, abolished and extinct and their property applied to other uses of the Church. The letter, or Apostolic Brief, giving the reasons for this act, is one of the most interesting documents to be found in the record office of the ecclesiastical censure. It is sealed with the leaden seal of Clement XIV., and bears the date of July 21, 1773. On this first centenary of a remarkable act, the Bull of Confiscation is reprinted and circulated, to prove that there are precedents in the history of the Roman Catholic Church of summary action against the monastic orders, when they have been found hurtful to spiritual or political interests.

THE OLD BRIEF.

The brief of Clement XIV., as at present reprinted, makes a pamphlet of thirty or forty pages. There is in it a long list of historic facts cited of similar action taken by preceding Pontiffs in deposing, and divesting of their privileges, monastic orders obnoxious to the charge of infidelity to vows and duties. Among such craft, declared by Popes unseaworthy, the following are enumerated in the brief of Clement XIV.

"Our predecessor, St. Pius V., whose illustrious sanctity so much honors the Catholic Church, extinguished and totally abolished the regular Order of the Brothers of the Umiliati on account of the disobedience of these same brothers to Apostolic decrees; for dissensions which sprung up among them and with other orders, and because they gave no proof that virtue flourished among them; and more than all, because several of that order iniquitously conspired to kill Cardinal Carlo Borromeo, the protector and Apostolic visitor of the said order.

Also Pope Clement V., equally our predecessor, by letters sent out under the leaden seal, in the year 1312, suppressed and totally extinguished the military order of Knights Templars for the cause of their being universally disreputable. Urban VIII., of honorable memory, by letters in the form of a brief, under date of Feb. 6, 1626, suppressed perpetually and extinguished the brothers called 'Conventuali Reformati,' because among those brothers, none of those spiritual fruits were produced becoming to the Church, but, instead, many contentions sprang up among them and with other orders. The same Urban VIII., with another brief under the date of Dec. 2, 1643, abolished and extinguished the order of St. Ambrogio and St. Barnaba al Bosco. Innocent X., also our predecessor, on the 16th of March, 1645, on account of serious disturbances excited among the members of the Order of 'Mendicants of the Mother of God,' reduced the said order to a simple congregation, without any voice in Apostolic councils. The same Innocent X., with letters of 19th October, 1650, suppressed the Order of St. Basilio of the Armenians, for reasons of discords and dissensions sprung up among them. Following the same example, according to the circumstances of the times, other Roman Pontiffs have acted, of whose decrees the list would be too long to be here given."

After making sure of the ground on which he stands, Clement XIV. goes on to state the reasons for breaking up the Order of Jesuits. Some of the charges made against the society are the same as those found in the bill of accusations brought against it by political rulers in our time. An intermeddling in the affairs of State, intrigues to get a controlling influence in families, and an unscrupulous disregard of means by which the chief end of a dominating position in politics and society may be attained. Complaints came from ruling princes and from other orders of religious brothers, of the trouble they gave. Various means were used without effect to bring about a reform.

"It is with great sorrow of heart," says the Pontiff, "that we have observed how ineffective the many remedies adopted have been to do away with the many and great disorders, accusations, and quarrels, of which the society is the cause. In all parts disputes have sprung up about the doctrines of the order, which are charged with being repugnant to orthodox faith, and good manners; to which is added the frequent accusation of an excessive cupidity and desire for worldly possessions," &c.

Thus the Pope accumulates proofs, and finally, passes sentence of condemnation. In 1814, or forty-one years after the abolition of the company by Clement XIV., it was re-established, in all its rights, by Pius VII. In little more than half a century, it has become more powerful than ever, and has succeeded at last in getting control of the Vatican and the Pope himself. We must wait only a little while to see whether it has power enough to force France to make war upon Italy.

AN ANNIVERSARY.

The 31st of July is the day set apart by the Church in honor of St. Ignatius. Little did the valiant and vain Gen. Loyola think, when he was laid up at Pampeluna with a broken leg, that the set of followers founded by his fanaticism would give so much trouble to the politics of the Catholic States of the world, three or four centuries after his time. But so it is, and they are the leaders in the great struggle going on to recover for the Church the control over minds and consciences, thrones and treasuries, State craft and soldier craft, principalities and powers of light and darkness, and rulers high and low, which have been lost by centuries of stubborn misrule. ANGELICO.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

BONDS TO BE ISSUED TO PAY CITY LABORERS—THE COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

A special meeting of the Board of Apportionment was held yesterday for the purpose of authorizing the issue of bonds to raise funds to pay the large-pipe men employed on Tenth-avenue, and carry on the work in which they are engaged. The Mayor, Controller Green, Mr. Vance, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Tax Commissioner Wheeler, were present. The Mayor presided and called the attention of the board to the salaries, claimed by Mr. John Sparks as Clerk of the Court of General Sessions and Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. He said he believed that the law provided that the Clerk of the General Sessions should perform the duties of the other court.

Controller Green said that under the new charter no person could hold two offices. The present was one of many cases which it had been found necessary to investigate. Mr. Green then read the various acts relating to the subject, after which the matter was laid over.

The Controller then read a requisition, signed by Commissioner Van Nort, for $300,000, to continue the work of laying the large water-mains above Ninety-second-street. The Controller said that over $2,500,000 had been expended on the work, and they were called upon to furnish $300,000 more.

Mr. Vance said it would be very desirable for the board to have an estimate of the whole cost of the work.

Mayor Havemeyer believed that as the improvement was limited, they could get an estimate in a short time.

Controller Green said that if the board should adjourn until the estimates were prepared, the laborers could not be paid.

Mayor Havemeyer suggested that Commissioner Van Nort furnish an estimate of the whole cost of the work.

Controller Green moved that bonds amounting to $150,000 be issued to pay the men, and carry on the work, and the resolution was adopted.

The board then authorized an appropriation of $1,405 to pay the salaries of the clerks of the *City Record* office.

Mr. John Wheeler read a communication from Messrs. Bolen and Howe, the new Commissioners of Accounts, requesting the board to make provision for three clerks, to assist them in examining the books of the various departments. The whole amount asked for, including supplies of stationery, was $3,408. Mr. Wheeler said that the two Commissioners had given their undivided attention to the work, and he had assisted them as far as he could, but they were obliged to look up every law bearing upon the issue of City bonds, and it would be almost impossible for two men to do that and perform the other duties to which they were assigned.

Controller Green said it was comparatively easy to find out the laws.

Mayor Havemeyer—In my judgment every law appointing a commissioner implies that he shall have such assistance as will enable him to complete the work, which it would be impossible for him to do himself. I think the law authorizes any reasonable expense necessary to finish the work in this instance; and I believe that that is common law and common sense.

Mr. Howe, one of the Commissioners, here appeared before the board, and said it would be impossible for them to proceed with the work without clerical assistance. They had to examine all the issues of City stock, and find the laws under which they were issued and report upon the same. Their duties, he added, were most arduous.

Mayor Havemeyer—I think the Commissioners should have assistance. Suppose the Legislature appoints me a Commissioner of Docks; it don't mean that I shall build them.

Controller Green—I move that the matter be laid over.

Mayor Havemeyer—I move that it be settled to-day.

Controller Green—What authority is there in the law to appoint clerks to the Commissioners of Accounts?

Mayor Havemeyer—There's a thousand things that you and I do that we've no law for.

Controller Green—I don't believe it.

Mayor Havemeyer—I don't care for laws when they are made to conflict with common sense. If I was appointed a Dock Commissioner no one would expect me to build the docks.

Controller Green—The Commissioners of Accounts are appointed to perform certain duties. I shall be glad to give them any clerical assistance, provided we have the authority of the law. It would, perhaps, be much better to assign them clerks from some of the departments. The Mayor takes the ground that where the law appoints a man to do a certain work it empowers him to appoint assistants. I think it would be better to defer the consideration of the matter until the next meeting.

Mayor Havemeyer—I have no objection to that.

The board then adjourned until Monday next.

FUNERAL OF COL. IRELAND.

The funeral of the late Col. Andrew L. Ireland, a well-known resident of this City and a prominent member of the Union Club, took place yesterday from St. Mark's Church, corner of Stuyvesant-square and Second-avenue. There was a large attendance of the friends and relatives of the deceased. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. McNulty, assistant rector of St. Mark's, according to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The pall-bearers were Richard S. Mount, Goldsborough Banyer, Israel Corse, Maunsell B. Field, Joshua Jones, and Henry Meyer. The remains were interred in the family vault in St. Mark's Churchyard. Col. Ireland was the son of a British Commissary General who was stationed in New-York during the Revolutionary War. He was at one time County Judge of Essex County, New-Jersey, where he was very popular under the title of "the King of Essex," and was also formerly a Colonel of a militia regiment in this City.

THE SCHUETZENFEST.

The schuetzenfest at the park at Union Hill, under the auspices of the Jersey Schuetzenfest Corps, terminated yesterday evening. C. G. Zetter, of New-York, was crowned King of the Fest, he being the best shot at the target of honor. The royal ceremony was performed by twenty-five beautiful German girls. F. Hauron, of Hoboken, was Zetter's close rival for the crown. The other prizes were distributed as follows: Man Target—First prize, $40, P. H. Wen; second prize, A. Ermisch. Union Target—First prize, $60, F. Hauron; second prize, John Monds. There were also prizes distributed for best bulls-eye shots, best bowling, &c. About $1,500 were distributed among the victors. The fest terminated by a grand ball in the pavilion, at which there were present many well-known people from New-York, Hoboken, Jersey City, &c. The Jersey corps has been in existence eleven years. H. Balschen is the captain of the organization.

THE CONSERVATIVE REACTION IN ENGLAND.

A LIBERAL VIEW OF THE EAST STAFFORDSHIRE ELECTION—A CONTEST REGARDED AS A CRUCIAL ONE BY BOTH SIDES.

A cable telegram announces that the parliamentary seat for East Staffordshire has been carried in the Conservative interest by Mr. Allsopp, a son of the celebrated brewer. The following article from the London *Spectator*, the leading English Liberal review, brings out very fully the political significance of the event:

"This election for East Staffordshire will be watched by politicians as anxiously as they can watch anything, under a degree of heat which, if it were permanent, would soon dispose of Parliamentary government in England. Every party in the country is likely to receive a hint there of the highest importance for its future guidance. In the first place we shall see whether complete devotion to the Birmingham League will be fatal to a county candidate otherwise fairly acceptable to the Liberal electors. Secondly, we shall discover whether a tinge of Unionism is a disqualification on county hustings. Thirdly, we shall ascertain if old Radical opinions still live in counties. Fourthly, we shall make up our minds as to the county strength of the great liquor interest. And fifthly, we shall see the exact force of the new cry for equality of suffrage. The county is by tradition Liberal, the last election having yielded a majority of 1,000 for the Liberal side, and intense anxiety seems to be felt within it to retain its political character. The Liberal Committee, however, found it difficult to obtain a local candidate who would produce unity, for it was not till an iron-master and a Peer's son had declined, that Mr. John Jaffray's offer was finally accepted. The fact that he had been for thirty years the editor or proprietor of the most powerful journal in the Midland Counties seems to have counted for nothing, and Mr. Jaffray was compelled to show that he was deeply interested in business in the county, business of the concrete sort, metal-making and the like, intelligible to the minds of men who regard a newspaper as so much printed breath. The Birmingham League also came into the field. Mr. Chamberlain threatening to stand, if any Liberal were selected who was less determined on the educational question than Mr. Chamberlain himself. Mr. Jaffray, being a member of the League, had no scruples on that point, and so at last it came to this—that a Leaguer was accepted in a Liberal county as the representative of the united party, of a party which has always carried the county, and which ought always to carry the county, full as it is of suburbs of Birmingham, of growing towns for which Birmingham finds opinions, and of villages full of Radicals. If a Leaguer could win in any county, it is in East Staffordshire, and Mr. Jaffray himself is far from an inferior candidate. Everybody knows him through his paper, the ablest Radical paper in Birmingham or Mid-England; he has fought the battle of the party for a lifetime; on some points he is moderate, and on others sensible, and he is, if not eloquent, at least fluent in defense of the old Radical policy. He is for equal suffrage—household suffrage, we believe, but the reporters make him appear to have advocated manhood suffrage—for a gradual redistribution of power by a great transfer of seats from small boroughs to large boroughs or populous counties, for the payment of electoral costs by the electors, for the revision of the Landlord and Tenant law in the interest of the tenant, and for the reduction of the national expenditure to $55,000,000—why not to five? He stands up manfully, too, for some opinions of his own, refuses to support the Permissive bill, declines to denounce the Contagious Diseases acts in garrison towns, and while refusing to pledge himself to vote for disestablishment, refers to his career as proof positive of his bias whenever the question became practical, though, for the present, he is Church-warden to a rather Ritualistic rector.

Could anything be more satisfactory? The county is liberal, the towns are many, the candidate is not, excepting on education, an extreme man, he is personally acceptable to the electors, and he has for opponent Mr. Allsopp, son of the great brewer, who is keeping much in the back-ground, who is suspected of want of eloquence, and who has this fact against him, that his colleague in the representation would be Mr. Bass, Jr., so that, to use Mr. Bass's own expression, "two taps of pale ale would be set running in the same county." Under such circumstances, if Mr. Jaffray fails will it not be nearly a certainty that his failure will not be due to a local accident, not to any decline of Liberal voters, not to any reaction, but to the absolute refusal of large bodies of Liberals to be coerced by the League, or to swallow down all that stuff about immense reductions of expenditure—which can only be effected by attenuating the army—or to exert themselves for any one of the hundred promises for which they have in the main ceased to care. If with a good constituency, a good candidate, energetic committees, and the Press to back them, the Liberals cannot retain an old seat, what is there to say, except either that they are tired of the existing Government, or that there is some one point in the popular programme on which they are asked to yield what a majority or heavy minority will not give up?

We believe that Mr. Jaffray, whom we should personally be delighted to see in Parliament, more especially if he kept out one more of these everlasting brewers, who seem both inclined and able to drown both parties in their own vats, will be beaten at the polls; that silently, quietly, but effectually, the Liberals will suffer him to be defeated by the Tories, as they will do in every great borough and county where the party suffers the League to insist on its own candidate, under a threat of splitting the electors. The Liberals will let them have their way, and silently secede, leaving the Tories practically a walk-over. The unity produced by violence or threats of violence from the minority will prove to be no unity at all. The ballot will protect the Moderates as well as the Ultras, and the Liberal Left will receive one more tremendous fall by being thrown into the hands of a silent and obedient follower of Mr. Disraeli, who, however squeezable upon other points, dare upon this point give them nothing. We do not speak with the slightest bitterness, for we entirely acknowledge the right of Dissenters to set their principles, however mistaken they may be, above their party ties, and think that their action, if it gives the Tories a safe and considerable majority at the general election, will give us, within three years, the best and strongest Liberal Parliament we have ever yet had. Three years of honest Tory misgovernment, supported by the silent votes of Watney and Allsopp, and all their kind, will squeeze all the flabbiness out of us, and make once more a party that can work. We want a test case or two, to prove that this is the line in which affairs will go, and here is the very test of all others to be desired. If an unknown heir of mashtubs, who to all appearance cannot speak, who does not stump the county, and has the enormous disadvantage of another heir of mashtubs for his colleague, can carry East Staffordshire against Mr. Jaffray, a picked candidate, and personally as superior to his rival in all political qualifications as man is to the beer he drinks, simply because the better man is a Leaguer, the League will never be master of the House of Commons."

CARLIST OPERATIONS.

The Carlist Committee in London had received the following official report of the taking of Igualada from the Secretary of the Prince Alfonso, dated Igualada, July 19, 11 o'clock P. M.:

"The fortified city of Igualada was taken at 7 o'clock this afternoon, after a most severe engagement of over thirty hours. The Zouaves of the Prince made three assaults; in the third assault, supported by the first and second battalions of the guides of Saballs, they penetrated the north side of the Castle Hill, and took possession of the castle, which had been already much damaged by a steady fire from our artillery. Our guns were speedily planted on Castle Mount, from which place we commanded the whole city. About the same time a force of Tristany's men forced an entrance on the opposite side of the town, and prevented the enemy from escaping in that direction. The garrison consisted of 1,800 men—500 regulars, 700 volunteers, and about 400 Volunteers of Liberty. At 10 o'clock this morning the column of Vega came up to the relief of the besieged, but they were vigorously attacked by Saballs and Tristany, and dispersed with heavy losses. The Prince formally entered the city at 9 o'clock this evening with his staff and escort. We have taken all the regular garrison and over 700 volunteers prisoners of war. The enemy has lost 450 killed and wounded, including one General and four field officers. About 200 Republican volunteers have escaped, but are being pursued by our troops. Our losses are considerable. Col. Wills, of the Zouaves, was killed by a rifle-ball on the third charge of that corps. The battalion of Navarre are all prisoners. We have also taken 2,000 rifles, four cannon, and a great quantity of ammunition." The Secretary of the committee states that Igualada is twenty-three leagues from Barcelona, and is a city of 20,000 inhabitants. The committee had received dispatches from Catalonia, which said that Gen. Tristany had crossed the Ebro into Aragon, with 2,000 men, to join the two battalions of guides which constitute the advance of the Catalonian army of the Prince Alfonso.

REUTER'S CONCESSION.

The Lord Chancellor of England, sitting for the Master of the Rolls, had before him on July 24 the case of Savalan Khan *vs.* Baron Reuter. The plaintiff, who is a Persian nobleman, residing in the Rue Gallilée, Paris, instituted this suit against Baron Reuter with respect to the concession for establishing works of public utility in Persia, which has been obtained by the Baron from his Majesty the Shah. The plaintiff alleged that, having conceived the idea that the resources of Persia might be very considerably developed and improved if public works, such as roads, canals, irrigation, opening of mines, banks, and other undertakings were established, he presented a project to the Persian Government for carrying out works in various parts of Persia, and was granted a concession by the Shah on the 24th of February, 1865, which contained the following provision: "Should the occasion present itself for the Persian Government to be willing to enter into any contracts with subjects of foreign countries or others, in respect of undertakings to be commenced within its territory, and should foreign capitalists desire to undertake the carrying out of such enterprise, the Government will propose the same to M. Savalan Khan before others, and will not make any such grants to others unless M. Savalan Khan should decline to entertain them, or the terms proposed by others should be found to be more advantageous and of greater convenience to Persia." The Persian Government, however, reserved to itself the right of granting a concession as to the construction of railways to whomsoever it pleased. The plaintiff alleged that notice of the concession to him was published in the French *Moniteur Universel* of the 28th of February, 1866, with an intimation that no one could obtain any concession without coming previously to an understanding with the plaintiff, or the Consul for Persia at Antwerp, who represented him. The plaintiff alleged that the concession which the defendant prevailed upon the Persian Minister of Public Works to obtain for him was only granted upon trust to hold such concession and all emoluments to arise therefrom, subject to the payment to the plaintiff of all loss or damage he might sustain by reason of the breach of the engagements of the Persian Government with him. The defendant demurred to the bill, as having no equitable ground to sustain it. The Lord Chancellor, without calling for a reply, said the demurrer must be allowed. He never saw a bill more entirely devoid of any equity to support it.

THE OSPRAY, OF BALTIMORE.

The trial of the Tichborne claimant for perjury renders interesting the question whether there ever has been an American three-masted vessel called the Ospray, he having testified in the original trial that he was picked up and taken into Melbourne by an American three-masted schooner bearing that name. On that point the Baltimore *Sun* furnishes the following: "From investigations made in Baltimore it is ascertained that register was granted at the Baltimore Custom-house on the 8th of November, 1847, to the brig Ospray, which vessel is thus described: One deck, two masts, length 101½ feet, breadth 24½, depth 10½, tons 235 17-95. This vessel was built on the south side of the basin in the City of Baltimore, in 1847, by John S. Brown, ship-builder, who is still alive and residing in this city, for Conway & Armstrong, merchants. The vessel was built especially to take advantage of the high freights to Ireland, then caused by the famine in this country. She changed ownership in 1849, but before that, according to the recollection of Mr. John R. Conway, son of the senior member of the firm then in existence, and for whom the vessel was built, she added another mast. This is confirmed by the books of the firm, in which she is first entered as a brig and then as a bark. In 1847 she sailed for Ireland, returned from there to Baltimore, and then made one voyage to Rio Janeiro. She returned to Baltimore and then made a voyage to New-Orleans, returned again to Baltimore and sailed hence again for Rio, thence to Baltimore, and then sailed for San Francisco, from which port she sailed for Australia. The time that it would require sailing vessels of the build of that day to accomplish the different voyages mentioned, will be seen by fair computation, would put her in an Australian port in or about the year 1854. The vessel after that time was lost sight of by Mr. Conway, as the interest in her had been disposed of by his father's firm. These facts are obtained somewhat from the recollection of parties in this city, by memoranda from the books of her former owners, and from the records of the Custom-house. The main fact in the matter, however, is the existence of a Baltimore vessel about the time mentioned in an Australian port called the Ospray. It may be well to mention that the name of the English vessel described is spelled Osprey, and the Baltimore vessel is registered as the Ospray."

GENERAL SESSIONS.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED YESTERDAY—SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A LAWYER.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney H. Russell prosecuting, Charlotte Newman, a notorious shop-lifter, jointly indicted with Elizabeth Ormsby for stealing three shawls valued at $925 from the store of McCreery & Co., No. 803 Broadway, on the 21st of December, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year; Henry Shaw and John Marcher, indicted for breaking into the blacksmith shop of John Post, No. 328 West Nineteenth-street, on the 14th of July, stealing therefrom property valued at $22, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and were sentenced, Shaw to two years in the State Prison, and Marcher to one year in the Penitentiary; Joseph Bloom, jointly indicted with Frank Adam, already sentenced, for stealing eight dozen of silk neck-ties, the property of John W. Pitkin, No. 356 Broadway, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months; Robert Malloy, charged with an attempted burglary on the premises of Bessie Lyons, No. 125 East Forty-sixth-street, on the 21st of July, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for four years; George Walker and Lawrence Moore, indicted for breaking into the dwelling-house of Samuel Stiner, No. 267 West Thirty-sixth-street, on the 12th of July, and stealing therefrom valuable furs and clothing to the amount of $840, pleaded guilty in the third degree, and were sentenced each to five years in State Prison. The case of Benjamin Hymes, indicted for shooting with intent to kill the doctor of the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, whom he charged with cruelty to his crippled child, was on the calendar for trial. At the request of Mr. A. Oakey Hall, the prisoner's counsel, who stated that the defense would be insanity, the case was allowed to go over until next month.

Assistant District Attorney Allen drew the attention of the Court to a case which had come to his knowledge, and which, he thought, should be inquired into by the Grand Jury. Mr. Allen then read the following affidavits, which will explain themselves:

City and County of New-York, ss.—John Lloyd, of No. 344 West Forty-second-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That deponent is a witness as complainant in the case of The People *vs.* Thomas Watson and Charles Stevens, which came before the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions for their action on the 6th day of August, 1873.

That before said day deponent was spoken to by a certain person called Gideon L. Walker, who professed to act in the capacity of counsel for the said Watson, and also that on the evening of the 23d of July, 1873, the deponent was visited by a person representing herself to be the sister of the said Stevens, who informed deponent that he could recover his watch if he would stop the prosecution of the case; that also a person representing himself as the brother of said Watson visited deponent and made the same offer to deponent. On refusal of deponent to accept the terms offered, the said person, representing himself as Watson's brother, then offered to pay to deponent any amount of money that would satisfy deponent; that at the same time the last named person offered deponent part of a house in Harlem free of rent for one year, as well as moving expenses, and a sum of money, varying from $50 to $100, as an inducement to deponent to remove, so that subpœna might not be served upon him to appear at the trial.

That Gideon L. Walker, representing himself as a lawyer, was present with said Watson's brother at the times said offers were made to deponent, and, on refusal of deponent to accept the offers to withdraw the case, the said Gideon L. Walker advised deponent to state to the Grand Jury that he (deponent) found his watch on his bed on returning from a picnic. That, when deponent attended as witness in the Grand Jury room, he was told by the said Gideon L. Walker that the Grand Jury would not be in session; that the said Gideon L. Walker told the clerk that deponent wished to have the case postponed, and that said Gideon L. Walker used every means and inducement to get deponent to absent himself.

That, during the past two weeks, deponent has been repeatedly approached by said Gideon L. Walker, the brother of Watson, and others, who have made every effort to induce deponent to withdraw the case, or leave the neighborhood.

That on the night of Friday, Aug. 1, 1873, the brother of Watson went to the residence of deponent and told him that if he (deponent) would go to a lager-beer saloon kept by one Kramer on Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, he (deponent) would get his watch. That deponent went to said saloon and received his watch from the bar-keeper, who informed deponent that a young man had left the watch there for him.

JOHN LLOYD.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of August, 1873.

DAVID M. DOREMUS, Notary Public,
New-York City and County.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Thomas Riker, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is employed as clerk to the Grand Jury of the said City and County; that on the 5th day of August, 1873, the case of The People against Thomas Watson and Charles Stevens was sent to the Grand Jury for their action; that one John Lloyd was present in the witness-room as complainant in the case; that while waiting for the case to be called up deponent was approached by one Gideon L. Walker, who said that the witnesses and complainant were willing to postpone the case.

THOMAS RIKER.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of August, 1872.

DAVID M. DOREMUS, Notary Public,
New-York City and County.

Mr. Walker, who was in court, indignantly denied the charges contained in the foregoing affidavits, and delivered a lengthy speech in explanation of the matter. The lawyer was cut short in the midst of his oration by Recorder Hackett, who directed the papers to be sent before the Grand Jury. Later in the day an indictment was found against lawyer Walker, charging him with attempting to induce perjury, the penalty for which, in case of conviction, is five years in State Prison. It is understood that this is only the first of a series of similar charges about to be brought by the officials in the District Attorney's office against a number of well-known criminal lawyers who have been in the habit of tampering with witnesses.

BROOKLYN POST-OFFICE.

The Postmaster General recently requested from Postmaster Booth, of Brooklyn, certain information bearing upon the proposed consolidation of Brooklyn proper, Williamsburg and Greenpoint, into one postal district. In reply Postmaster Booth suggests that free delivery and collection be furnished every section of the city, delivering letters from two to four times each day in all the wards. At present, sixty-six carriers are employed in the city, and it is proposed to increase this number to seventy-six, four of whom will have the use of a horse and cart. Station A is to be near the Williamsburg Post-office, Station B near the corner of Fulton and Marcy avenues, and Station C near the present Greenpoint office.

Mr. Booth is of opinion that the employment of a few vehicles will materially aid in the prompt delivery of letters, and render the department under his control more effective than at present.

CUBA.

THE SEASON AND THE WAR—LATE OPERATIONS—A PEACE MISSION TO CESPEDES—CARLISTS IN THE ISLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 2, 1873.

The unhealthy season which has come upon us this year is telling on the activity which the Captain General had intended should be displayed in the carrying out of his new plan of operations, which a few months ago was thought by the Spaniards to promise such decisive results. Spanish accounts, of course, never hint at the possibility of Spanish defeats, but even the news from this quarter is the same old story of skirmishes dignified by the names of actions, captures of men, women, children, horses, mules, and muskets, and the invariable routing of the insurgents. Some Chinamen who have arrived from the Manzanillo District, bring accounts of severe fighting in that quarter, in which the Cubans came off victorious, having at one time completely surrounded the Spanish forces in a valley which offered no way of escape, and where the insurgents, fire was poured in on them with deadly effect. One of the Chinamen was a spectator of the engagement, which lasted several hours, ending in the complete defeat of the Spaniards, who owed the safety of the remainder of their column to the approach of night. It was said that a Spanish General, whose name the Chinaman had not been able to recollect, was among the killed. The account, although meagre, may be taken, I think, as true, for the Celestial who brought it, and who is on his way home, cannot be said to be a partisan of the Cubans, since he has been in the service of a Spanish master, with whom—a rare occurrence—he has no fault to find.

INSURGENT VENGEANCE.

Lieut. Col. Gusman, a Cuban, who deserted the patriots' ranks to serve against his countrymen, has at last been overtaken by their vengeance. He was killed in an encounter with a small insurgent force, after having been for a long time a mark for the Cuban rifles. This man attained his rank on account of his having on one occasion narrowly saved Valmaseda from being captured by the enemy.

MISCELLANEOUS OPERATIONS.

On the 27th the insurgents, divided into three separate attacking columns, were discovered approaching the town of Yareyal. The alarm being given, the forts at once opened fire, and under cover of this the Spanish troops were hastily formed, and ordered to charge with the bayonet on the advancing enemy, who after a sharp fight were obliged to retire, according to Spanish accounts, not so hastily, however, but that the men had time in their retreat to burn several houses. Cuban accounts of the attack have not yet come to hand. The Spanish official returns for the last fortnight give the following as the number of killed, wounded, and prisoners on both sides: Insurgents killed, 110; wounded and prisoners, 81; Spaniards killed, 5; wounded 43.

PEACE ENVOYS TO CESPEDES.

Although denied by Spaniards for obvious reasons, it is known that Gen. Pieltain sent a commissioner to the insurgent camp to endeavor to come to terms with Cespedes. The interview was closed by the President of "Cuba Libre" refusing to discuss the question on any other basis than that of the complete and unconditional independence for which he and his countrymen have been fighting since 1868.

PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Puerto Principe is in a state of alarm on account of the expected attack on the town by the Cuban forces. All communication with the surrounding country has been cut off except by railway to Nuevitas, which the Spaniards still hold in almost undisputed possession.

CARLISTS IN CUBA.

The Government has obtained possession of important documents, which the republicans aver to have revealed a well-organized conspiracy of Carlist sympathizers in Havana, having for its object the collection of funds to be sent to England for the purchase of munitions of war, the recruiting of volunteers, and the assisting the escape of Carlist prisoners sent out from Spain to serve in the Spanish ranks against the insurgents. The result has been the arrest of Señor Quijano, a lawyer, who acts for the Spanish Transatlantic Steam-ship Company, and also holds a power of attorney from Julian de Zulueta and those of Ibañez, Herrera, and several other wealthy Conservatives of Havana, all of whom are said to be implicated in the affair. Quijano has been placed *incomunicado*, that is nominally so, but he has been allowed to see his friends, one of whom, in the presence of sentries and Spanish officials, handed him a cigar in a significant manner. This was a small matter apparently, but it was interpreted in a significant way by the *Tribuno*, which says that the cigar contained neither more nor less than a communication which could not have been delivered in any other way.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

Since the telegram reached here which announced that the Home Government refused to introduce more reforms into Cuba while the insurrection lasts, the price of slaves and demand has considerably increased....The financial question is so seriously affecting all interests that the railway and coasting steam-ship companies have agreed to collect all fares and freights in gold or its equivalent....The Government has at length opened its eyes to the abuses of the Chinese traffic, and ordered the Captain General to rigidly enforce the severest penalties in any case of infringement of the laws regulating the contracting of coolies....Rev. Mr. Kenney, a Protestant clergyman, who has labored assiduously among the yellow-fever patients in the hospitals, left for New-York in the City of Mexico, which sailed on the 29th ult. QUASIMODO.

THE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE.

The committee of the Board of Supervisors who are investigating the tax books of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, resumed its labors yesterday morning in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen. Supervisors Koch, McCafferty and Cooper were present. John M. Mueller said that he owns eight lots on Eleventh-avenue and Sixtieth-street, and without any justification the assessments this year were increased from $7,600 to $13,200. John Kiphopper, who resides on Tenth-avenue and Sixty-ninth-street, stated that the valuation on his property last year was $7,500, and this year it is $8,000. Andrew Durr, of No. 731 Eleventh-avenue, complained that his house was assessed at $8,000, and it was not near as valuable as adjoining property upon which smaller estimates were made. Charles G. Caldwell protested against the increase in the assessment of his property, No. 158 West Twenty-first-street, from $4,400 last year to $12,750 this year. M. Schweger complained that the assessment on six houses in Forty-third and Forty-fourth-streets which he owned was disproportionate and excessive. The aggregate valuation was $64,000, and by comparison with the estimates of property in the neighborhood it was extremely unjust. William Mickle owns two houses on Ninth avenue and Forty-first-street. The valuation this year is $21,000, which is $1,000 more than last year. A few other complaints were entered, but they presented no new feature of interest. The labors of the committee will probably close this afternoon.

THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

The Department of Docks held its regular weekly meeting yesterday. Commissioner Westervelt presided. A communication was received from the Superintendent of the Bureau of Street-cleaning requesting that certain specified repairs be made at the dumping-grounds in Forty-sixth-street, East River, and Twenty-first-street, North River. The application was granted. A petition from Robert J. Cornell to hold a building at the foot of Vesey-street for market purposes was refused, as was also an application from Marsh, White & Co. to erect a shed and drive piles at Pier No. 62 East River. A communication was received from the Board of Health, inclosing a resolution adopted at their last meeting, to the effect that the covering of the Vesey-street dump will not relieve the food exposed in West Washington Market from the damage of contamination from the gases, vapors, dust, &c., which are thrown out by the street sweepings and garbage dumped there, and that the only satisfactory remedy is the entire removal of the dump. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee for action. Another communication was received from the Health Department requesting the use of the offal docks at the foot of West Thirty-eighth-street for the use of its officers and agents in removing offal and dead animals from the City. It was referred to the Executive Committee. The meeting then adjourned.

BROOKLYN POLICE.

The Brooklyn Police Commissioners have not yet announced the intended removals and appointments in the department under their control, but it is generally understood that the removal of two Police Captains was decided on yesterday. The Commissioners occupied the early part of the day in deciding trials and fixing penalties, and when the all-important session actually begun it was near 4 o'clock, the interval of inaction resulting, it was said, from a "hitch" in relation to the captaincy of the Williamsburg precinct. The formal session was brief, and the rumored result showed but little advance in the work before the board, but after the meeting the Commissioners gave assurances that the principal changes would be decided and announced this afternoon. Gen. Jourdan is credited with an expression of the determination of the board not to be influenced by politics in the reorganization of the department. The numerous candidates, whose ambition includes every office, from Chief to clerk, thronged Court-street, in the vicinity of Police Headquarters, yesterday, and every one who came from the building was questioned as to the progress made in the work of reorganization. Not a few of those in office are as anxious as the applicants—with what reason will be seen to-day.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.

EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS IN THE TWENTIETH PRECINCT—STATEMENT OF THE THIEVES.

Since the recent daring burglaries committed in the up-town districts, Capt. McIlwain has detailed three policemen in citizens' clothes to patrol the Twentieth Precinct, and to keep a particular watch on the houses untenanted during the Summer. Early on Tuesday morning Officers Crowe and Malone received information that the house of a Mr. Smith, in Thirty-first-street, near Ninth-avenue, was about to be entered by burglars. Officer Crowe, while watching in Thirty-second-street that night, saw a woman seated on a stoop near Ninth-avenue. When questioned as to what she was doing there at that late hour she became abusive; but on learning that her questioner was an officer, said she was waiting for her "friend," who had gone round the corner. Crowe went round into Thirty-first-street, and informed Officer Maloney, who, soon after seeing the woman move quickly down Ninth-avenue, arrested her. On examining the doors in Thirty-second-street, with the officer on post, the detectives found that No. 373 was open. The officers entered, and found in the upper rooms Mr. John Haley and a friend. The men had heard some noise in the house, and thought they had seen a light, but did not get up. The lower apartments were found to be thoroughly ransacked, but nothing was missing. The woman, when taken to the station-house, gave her name as Rivers, and after misleading the officers several times as to her place of residence, finally brought them to a basement at No. 226 West Twenty-ninth-street. A watch was kept on this place by Officer Crowe, and shortly before daybreak a somewhat short man descended the basement steps and attempted to enter, but could not, as he had no key. He was at once arrested and taken to the station. Officer Maloney relieved Crowe when the first arrest was made, and had waited only about a half hour when a second man went down the basement steps and opened the door with a key. The officer followed him in and arrested him. The prisoners gave their names as Joseph Kiser and Joseph Holmes. Some hours after their arrest they were taken to the basement at No. 226 West Twenty-ninth-street, and the place searched. Two valises containing a complete kit of burglars' tools of the finest make and finish were found, besides some bundles of silk and a quantity of cloth. Holmes, who is an Englishman, admitted to the Captain that the tools belonged to him and his confederate. The men were both well dressed, and of respectable appearance. When asked by Capt. McIlwain for information concerning some burglaries recently committed in his precinct, Holmes became indignant and said:

"What do you take me for; do you think I'm a ——slouch!"

"No," said the Captain, "I take you for a thief."

"Well, I am a thief," said the burglar, slightly mollified, "but I'm not a houseman. I can tackle a $50,000 job down town without half the risk of being shot there is in one of them petty house jobs, and (jerking his thumb in a direction supposed to indicate the location of Sing Sing) they can send me as far, and as long, as for the other." Talking of his tools the burglar said they had cost $700. The combination "jimmy," in seven pieces, alone cost $250. Besides the jimmy there was a "band-starter," for starting the bands on safes, a dark lantern, a machine for taking wax impressions of keys, a handsome boxwood mallet, a tiny steel saw, a bit and brace, a hair ladder, fuse and candle, and innumerable other appliances of the burglar's profession. The combination jimmy, which Holmes called the "Alderman," and spoke of affectionately as "his boy," is the first one of the kind captured. At least so said the burglar, who further remarked that there were only three of them in this country. Holmes explained to the Captain the use of the "jimmy" and put the pieces together with lightning rapidity. The Captain vainly tried, after the jimmy was dismembered, to put it together. Holmes says he would be satisfied to take a year if he could get his "boy" back. None of the head-quarters detectives know the men, and Capt. McIlwain has detained them for the past few days, trying to secure evidence to convict them. A woman swears she saw two men leave the house on Thirty-second-street shortly before the officers found it open, but, beyond asserting that one was a tall and the other a short man, she could not identify them.

Operations have evidently been carried on on a large scale, for in the bundle of cloth many pieces were found with a mark—not a tradesman's mark—indicating that so many hundred yards of each had been disposed of. Indeed, Holmes volunteered the statement that he would have been rich long ago if it had not been for the faro banks. Whenever he made a good "stake," he said, most of it went in gambling. The prisoners were taken before Justice Fowler, yesterday, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for examination to-day. An effort will be made to hold them under the Professional Criminals act.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE CITY.

Numerous applications of claimants against the City, for writs of mandamus to compel action on their claims, were set down for a hearing, before Judge Pratt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, some of which were adjourned and others submitted.

In two suits brought by Judge Fowler to recover his pay, in one of which judgment was obtained in his favor, and the others still pending, application was made to open the judgment, and allow the City to plead a counter claim in both cases. The papers were submitted without argument, and decision reserved.

Mr. Dukes applied for a mandamus to compel payment of $250 each to A. J. Fullerton, James McGowan, and his brother, for services rendered as clerks to the joint committee composed of the Board of Supervisors, the Board of Aldermen, and citizens, in the year 1871. The defense to the claim was that the three claimants were at the time clerks to the Board of Supervisors, and that the services claimed for were rendered as a part of their regular duties, for which they had been paid. This statement having been sworn to on information and belief by Mr. Earle, Mr. Dukes asked that an order issue directing Mr. Earle to disclose the facts on which such information and belief were founded. The Court granted the order and adjourned the case.

Ex-Judge Cardozo applied for a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Supervisors to act on the claim of Levy & Meigs for stationery furnished to the Superior and Marine Courts. Judge Pratt said he could make an order to compel them to act on the claim, but could not compel them to act in any particular way. To such an order the Corporation Counsel said he had no objection, and it was granted.

Mr. Abraham R. Lawrence was present in court to renew the attack on behalf of the Tenth National Bank to recover from the City advances made to the Court-house Commissioners, the particulars of which are already familiar to the public; but in the absence of his opponent, Mr. John H. Strahan, the argument was postponed.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY.

The directors of the Brooklyn Trust Company met yesterday, and in accordance with a prearranged plan, elected Alderman Ripley Ropes, of the Third Ward, President of the company. The meeting was held at the offices on Court-street, and Messrs. Pierrepont, Sanger, Rockwell, Husted, McCue, Fish, White, Kingsley, Halsey, A. A. Low, Tisdale, and Chauncey were present; Mr. Chauncey presiding. The resignation of Mr. M. T. Rodman was received, and Mr. Charles R. Marvin was elected Secretary. Alderman Ripley Ropes was unanimously elected President. He and Mr. Marvin were then elected to the vacancies in the Board of Trustees. Mr. Ropes had been telegraphed for on Wednesday, and arrived in Brooklyn from Shelter Island yesterday. He was present at the meeting and accepted the position of President. Mr. Ropes is a merchant, a Republican, and, as representative of the Third Ward, has been identified with nearly all the recent reform measures of the Common Council. The trustees yesterday drew up and issued to the depositors the following card:

> The undersigned, trustees of the Brooklyn Trust Company, beg leave to inform their depositors and the public generally, that the company will resume business on Saturday morning, the 9th inst., at 9 o'clock.
>
> The stockholders, at a meeting held on Tuesday evening, the 5th inst., at the Academy of Music, voted to advance to the company fifty per cent. of the amount of the stock held by them to make good the impairment of capital. This money has already been largely subscribed. The undersigned have united to contribute a guaranty fund of $500,000 to abide the payment of those subscriptions and the completion of the full capital of the company. The trustees believe that under that reorganization the company is entitled to the fullest confidence of the public.
>
> BROOKLYN, Aug. 7, 1873.

The circular was signed by all present at the meeting.

A STAY FOR SHARKEY.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Mr. Charles W. Brooke applied to Judge Pratt for a writ of error in the case of William A. Sharkey, under conviction of death for murder. The writ being a matter of right, the District Attorney did not appear to oppose the application, and it was accordingly granted. The conviction having been had in the Court of General Sessions, the writ of error will, under the provisions of the statute relating to that court, operate as a stay of execution until the case is decided by the Supreme Court, General Term.

ENGLISH NOTES.

GOSSIP ON CURRENT TOPICS.

MODERN MONKERY—FATHER IGNATIUS' EXPERIENCE—THE TICHBORNE CASE AND DR. KENEALY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 26, 1873.

Although a number of Roman Catholic practices have been gaining ground in the Church of England of late years, such as confession, worship of emblems, &c., there is one practice which has not been able to take root in the Protestant Church, and that is monkery. Here and there some feeble, fitful efforts at getting up orders of nuns have been made from time to time, but they have had little success; and as for monks, they are scarcely to be found. Still, they do exist, and one has just come to the surface in a way not much to his credit. A silly young clergyman of the Church of England, without a care, some time ago dropped his family name of Lyre, and adopted one of his own invention. He called himself Father Ignatius, shaved his head, put on a gown and cowl, and started a monastery in Norfolk, with himself as Superior. After a while, however, his monks became rather mutinous, and the enterprise came to grief. Father Ignatius, in his theatrical costume, then went about preaching sensational sermons, but it appears that he did not give up his monkish schemes. He has now both a convent and a monastery in Wales, and he goes about picking up addle-pated lads whenever he has a chance. One of his captures has just brought him into trouble. He enticed away a lad of seventeen from the home of his father, a merchant in the city, and carried him off to Wales. The father traced the fugitive, and when the reverend father refused to give him up, he made the boy a ward in Chancery by an investment of a £100, and set one of the Vice Chancellors at Father Ignatius. At first the latter thought he could defy the court, but when a sergeant-at-arms was sent after him he changed his note, and humbly appeared before the Judge, bringing his novice, whom he had already taken the precaution to shave and swear to obedience, with him. He said he felt it an imputation on his character as a Christian man to say that he had attempted to defy the Court of Chancery, and made a meek and unreserved surrender. Of course he had no choice, for if he had hesitated he would at once have been clapped in prison. As it was, the boy was restored to his father, and Ignatius was bound over not to meddle with him any more. The Father then drove off in a cab amid the hootings of a great crowd.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

Dr. Kenealy, the claimant's counsel, is making a very remarkable speech—remarkable both for its ability and its eccentricities. It is quite unlike an ordinary bar speech, and is evidently puzzling the court a good deal. He pays very little attention to the traditional forms and rules of forensic controversy, and has struck out quite a line of his own. Dr. Kenealy is a grave-looking man, with bushy eyebrows, full beard, and strongly-marked features. He has keen eyes that flash through his spectacles when he is a little excited, and to be a little excited is rather his ordinary way. Some years ago an unfortunate outburst of tongue exposed him to a criminal prosecution, and since then he has been rather under a cloud. There can be no question that he is a man of original mind and considerable culture; but it is equally clear that he wants the practical ease and dexterity of a trained lawyer. He wanders about rather wildly amid the vast mass of facts embraced in this extraordinary case; and he has frankly admitted that much of it he has not even attempted to look at. But this answers his purpose very well. He has seen that all he can do is to take an incident here and there, and try to give a coloring to it to suit his purposes, at the same time trusting mainly to the effect of general impressions on the jury. It is tolerably evident that up to the present the judges and jury are dead against him, but he would seem to hope that if he can only shake the case for the prosecution in any part, that may produce a reaction the other way. As far as he has gone he has been chiefly occupied in trying to show that Roger Tichborne was very far from being the nice young man he has been represented as being, and there can be no doubt that here he has hit on a weak point of his opponent's story. At the former trial the Attorney General, who represented the family, felt bound to describe Roger as almost a model young man—refined, amiable, and gentlemanly—partly to please the family and partly to make a contrast between Roger and the claimant. It has always seemed to me that no impartial person could go through all the evidence without coming to the conclusion that there really was a certain degree of resemblance between the two men, and it is also clear that Roger was by no means a prepossessing youth. He was a poor, unwholesome, ricketty simpleton, who smoked inordinately, and occasionally drank to excess. He was, in fact, just the sort of person who might be expected to be the son of such a wretched pair as his father and mother. If he has become a saint in his family since his death, he certainly showed few signs of saintship while alive, and in this country. The exaggerations of the Attorney General on this point are now being turned against him. Dr. Kenealy, of course, pushes the matter to the other extreme. He calls Roger "a fool, an utter fool, who gives way to the wildest excesses of passion when left to his own guidance." He argues that seclusion for a century or two from public life under the penal laws against Roman Catholics had lowered the intellect of the Tichbornes, and that Roger, the natural offspring of such a stock, demoralized by the Jesuits and by reading filthy books, abandoned himself to a sottish and degraded life, and then fled, in shame and despair, to hide himself in the wilderness. Dr. Kenealy's theory of the effect of the books that Roger read had on his mind is, of course, very far fetched, and even in some parts grotesquely absurd, but it is ingenious. Yesterday the court was cleared in order that indecent passages from two of Paul de Kock's novels—*Frère Jacques* and *Sœur Anne*—might be read; but the truth is, that the improprieties of de Kock have much of the simple frankness of Fielding, and do not corrupt like mere disguised contaminations. Altogether, Dr. Kenealy's speech will add a novel element to this amazing trial.

A DYING REQUEST.

How some very reasonable requests were in part disregarded by surviving friends, is told by the Oswego *Times*, as follows: "An old lady in the town of Oswego, who had not lived on the most agreeable terms with her husband, who had preceded her to the 'happy land,' last week left as her dying request that she should be buried fifteen miles from the 'old man,' that the dog should be killed, so that it could not visit a neighbor that the old lady disliked, and that she should have the very best coffin that could be procured, and be buried in a white alpaca robe. Alas for the hard-heartedness of humanity. As the old lady was largely dependent upon her neighbors, the distance that she got from the old man was reduced to five miles, and her coffin showed a shameful paucity of ornamentation. When last heard from the dog was still alive, the neighbors not having had an opportunity to execute the last will and testament of the old lady upon him."

THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having noticed in this morning's issue an article written upon the Brooklyn Tabernacle, stating that the work had closed upon that building in consequence of the want of funds, I desire to correct such an impression, as we have $40,000 yet unexpended in our treasury. But the real cause of the delay is on account of the inability of the stone contractor to furnish stone as fast as needed; but this inability will soon be remedied, and it is confidently expected that the building will be thoroughly completed by the 1st of November next.

JAMES M. ROWAN, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1873.

DOMESTIC MAIL NEWS.

THE COMPASS IN IRON VESSELS.

In a communication to the Boston *Globe*, Capt. R. B. Forbes speaks as follows of the loss of the Atlantic and the City of Washington: "There can be no question as to the fact that bad judgment was the cause of the loss of these ships, and in one of them so many lives. But the immediate cause, as I think, in both cases, was the ignorance on the part of the commanders of the fact that the compass, in iron vessels, is much affected in certain localities on the coast of Nova Scotia and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. They placed too much confidence in the correctness of their table of errors, by which, under ordinary circumstances, they could tell very nearly how to steer in thick weather; they could not verify their courses by celestial observations by reason of fog, and they neglected to verify their position by the lead. Under the circumstances in which the Washington was placed, the Captain was culpably negligent in running so far to the north—his compass was in error and he lost his ship. In 1858 I had some correspondence with an intelligent captain, Wm. Grange, of the North American, iron steamer, running between Liverpool and the St. Lawrence in Summer, and to Portland in Winter. I quote from his letter of March 23, 1858, dated at Portland, viz.: 'The North America's compasses were last corrected by Gray, of Liverpool, but we have found in our trade all corrected compasses to be perfectly useless. We carry a compass at the mizzen-mast head, which is at all times correct. It will be a great boon if Capt. Morris has found a cure for local attraction in iron ships. I have paid considerable attention to the compasses, keeping a register of four—mast-head, binnacle, poop, and bridge—corrected by magnets, but these were so erratic we gave it up in despair. They were generally correct in the Irish channel, and until about 30° west; thence to Quebec they were quite useless. I have seen the binnacle compass stick at south-east going up the gulf. I have not the least doubt that compasses adjusted by Morris may be correct for the coasting trade, but, if he employs magnets, I doubt his method proving true on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Straits of Belleisle.' Considering this a remarkable statement, especially as to the reversion of the compass going up the St. Lawrence, I sent Capt. Grange's letter to a friend of high scientific and practical standing in our navy, and asked for a solution. Here is his answer: 'In the Gulf of St. Lawrence the dip of the needle, owing to the proximity (comparatively speaking) to the magnetic pole of the northern hemisphere, must be very considerable; and as the local attraction is known to increase with the dip, this, I take it, is sufficient to account for the uselessness of the compasses corrected by magnets in England—of which Capt. Grange speaks—or it is quite probable that the magnetic poles of the iron of his ship, imbued with induced magnetism, instead of remaining in a vertical condition, became very oblique to the horizon, and increased in intensity; or, it may be that the line passing from one pole to the other still maintained its verticality to a certain extent, and that the magnetism itself only increased essentially in power. In either case the compasses would become next to useless, the compass at the masthead being beyond the influence of the induced magnetism of the iron of the ship; hence the reason that it was at all times correct.' I think the readers of these lines will appreciate my motives for publishing them, and I trust their publication will have a good effect on the navigation of some of the many iron steamers now running, some of which may be commanded by men who have not studied local attraction so much as Capt. Grange. The truth is that in spite of corrections, applied in England, whereby our iron ships may be safely navigated in a given course approximately west south-west and east north-east, when they come to head more to the north or south by several points on the American coast, their corrections, good on the coast of England, are valueless in some ships. It is well known that the heeling of the iron ship, the rolling, the pitching, the concussion of the waves, have an important effect upon the compass—hence, nothing but constant observations of the sun at noon and the North star can insure a correct course."

AN INDIAN'S GRAVE.

The Toledo (Ohio) *Blade* of Saturday describes some Indian remains recently found in that neighborhood as follows: "At a point a little below Manhattan, on the bank of the Maumee, the water has gradually washed away the road-bed to such an extent as to make it necessary to remove the fence and make a new road. While engaged in this work yesterday, the workmen unearthed a human skeleton, evidently the remains of a famous chief of the Maumee or Ottawa tribe of Indians. The skull was of unusually large size, and in the lower jaw was a row of double teeth, in a better state of preservation than many now doing daily duty. A lock of the great chief's hair was also found, long, black, and thick. When laid in his lonely grave, the chief was enshrouded in the skins of wild animals, which are now nearly gnawed away by the tooth of time. Upon his breast were a number of once glittering spangles; the legs were also liberally bespangled, and around his neck had been suspended a mammoth brooch. The warrior's wrists had been encircled with a pair of silver wristlets, as bright and fresh when found, apparently, as when the red man first left for the 'happy hunting grounds,' perhaps fifty years ago. The accoutrements of war were also there; a tomahawk and knife of stone, and arrow-heads of flint. These ornaments, spangles, &c., would probably fill a pint measure, and altogether go to show that the dead warrior had been a famous man of his age and race. Stimulated by the hope of finding more relics, Mr. H. Hertzler renewed the search, and soon unearthed a stone hatchet, more arrow-heads, and a copper bucket, in a good state of preservation, except the iron handle, which had nearly corroded away. This neighborhood was once evidently a favorite place of assembly and sepulture, as many Indian relics have at various times been found, and just across the river is an old Indian burying-ground, which no doubt holds many interesting mementoes of that primitive race."

A RATTLESNAKE'S BITE.

An Indiana man has recovered from the bite of a rattlesnake. The South Bend *Tribune* tells his story thus: "Last Wednesday afternoon, Asa Jones, of Clay Township, was engaged in loading hay on a wagon on the marsh at Bonebrake's farm, when he was attacked by a rattlesnake. The reptile first struck at the boot on his right foot, but missed it, and he gave the snake a kick sending it off a short distance. It renewed the attack again, and this time struck him on one side of the calf of his leg just above the boot-top, the fangs making a wound nearly an inch long. Mr. Jones managed to dispatch the snake, and immediately bound some tobacco on the wound. Within five minutes from the time he was bitten he was perfectly blind, and it was with great difficulty he was got to his house, which was over a mile distant. He was instantly filled with whisky, and tobacco was kept on the wound till the day following, when he was apparently as well as ever. He is now suffering no bad effects from the bite. The snake was a good-sized one, with seven rattles."

THE BEES IN KENTUCKY.

The busy bees in Kentucky have apparently forgotten their good old ways and gone to idling the Summer away. At least the Elizabethtown *News* talks in this way: "One of the most striking and observable features about the honey-bees this year is their failure to accumulate honey. It is worthy of note that the common or black bees have failed to collect a sufficiency of honey to feed themselves on during the coming Winter. John Richards, Esq., who has had considerable experience in handling bees of different kinds, informed us that none of his black bees were accumulating honey as is usual. The Italian bees were doing better, and would make honey enough to support themselves, and probably have a little to spare. He further stated that, in conversation with a Mr. Brown, one of the principal professional beemen in the State, he learned from that gentleman that in 160 hives owned by him near Paducah, there was not more than that many pounds of honey in them; that he was preparing to move them to Wisconsin, where the honey-making season is not far advanced. The complaint, as above spoken of, seems to be general throughout Middle and Southern Kentucky."

IRON FOR ENGLAND.

A Youngstown, Ohio, iron-master, now in England, writes to his partners that he thinks iron can be shipped with advantage from the mill to the London market. And the Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal*, recording the fact, says: "There is, or promises to be soon, no sufficient reason why it should not be. We have cheaper coal, and more of it, better ore and more of it, in Ohio than all England, Wales, and Ireland. Besides that, the development of our coal and iron interest is comparatively just beginning. We have been picking over the surface, so to speak, as yet; we shall get fairly down to the merits of the matter pretty soon."

A CAR CONDUCTOR'S CONTRIVANCE.

A patent punch, designed to prevent peculation on the part of conductors, is used on some of the street-railroads of Boston, and various expedients, more or less ingenious, have been resorted to by them to avoid its tell-tale record. The experience of one of these is revealed in the following, from one of the local papers:

"Last evening Detectives Pinkham and Jones arrested two Metropolitan horse-car conductors named George D. Coburn and Edward H. Farr, for having in their possession and using, not a bogus punch, but a genuine gong, with a ring precisely the same as that of the conductor's punch. This gong is cup-shaped, about an inch and a half across the top, and is surrounded by a plate of perforated copper, the top being also covered by a plate of metal. From the side protrudes a short wire, which on being punched operates a spring, and a stroke is made upon the gong. The whole affair is small, and has been carried by the conductor in the palm of his left hand, which he keeps out of sight, while he goes through the regular motions with the punch in his right hand. On taking a passenger's fare, instead of punching the trip ticket, he conveys the impression that he has done so by pressing the spring of the gong with his left thumb. The passenger is satisfied that the conductor has done his duty, and the conductor quietly pockets the six cents. In addition to the gongs in use, the detectives found in the possession of the parties arrested a number of others without the hammer attached, which would soon have been equipped for use."

EIGHTEEN PERSONS RESCUED.

An accident which, on Tuesday, befell a boat in charge of a clergyman is reported by the New-Haven *Palladium*, as follows: "For some time past Rev. Mr. Sawyer, a clergyman from a place on the North River, has been stopping with his family on one of the small group of the Thimble Islands. Yesterday he completed his arrangements for a three days' fishing excursion to Montauk Point. The party consisted of the reverend gentleman, who acted as navigator, two sons and two daughters, two elderly ladies and a gentleman, and a few invited friends. They started off in an eighteen-foot sail-boat. When a few miles away, the establishment, by some misfortune, capsized, and everybody was thrown into the water. One young lady was drawn down under the boat, and became entangled with the ropes and rigging, but by struggling freed herself, and was enabled to cling with the others to the bottom of the boat. The situation was very perilous, and some of the party were almost exhausted, having been hanging on to the boat for above half an hour, when Capt. Charles Brown, of the yacht Twilight, bore down and effected the rescue of the entire party. Capt. Brown was greatly assisted in his work by some passengers on board his vessel, who were on a return trip from a pleasure excursion to Falkner's Island."

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

The triennial catalogue of Bowdoin College, Maine, recently issued, shows that the whole number of graduates of this institution now is 1,765, of whom 1,131 still survive. Of the Alumni, 325 became clergymen, and 1,093 physicians. The catalogue, which is published, as usual for many years past, under the careful editorial supervision of the venerable Prof. Alpheus S. Packard, also contains brief biographical sketches of the members of the Alumni who have died during the three years ending at the late Commencement. There has also been issued from the college press, in pamphlet form, the eloquent and appreciative address upon the life and character of Thomas C. Upham, late Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in the college, delivered by Prof. Packard at the funeral of his lamented associate. Prof. Packard is the last survivor of the old corps of professors of the college, his connection with the institution as teacher dating back fifty-four years. New-England has few such conscientious and estimable instructors of youth.

OREGON STONE RELICS.

A recent Oregon paper says: "Several ancient stone implements have been exhibited in this office, by Rev. W. A. Tenny, which excite considerable curiosity. One is evidently trap-rock, twenty-two and one-half inches long, two and one-half inches wide, and one and one-half inches thick in the middle, and is beveled each way to an edge. On one end is a circular enlargement, perforated a by hole one-fourth of an inch in diameter, while the other end tapers from the middle to a point. Another specimen is seventeen inches long, three and one-half inches wide, and two inches thick in the middle, beveled and tapered like the one mentioned above. This is of light brown-stone, interspersed with black spots, and is about the hardness of lime-stone. This kind of rock is not found in this country. This latter instrument is delicately finished, especially at the upper end, where a hole, beveled at the sides, is cut with singular exactness. These implements, with quite a quantity of others, of different structures, were exhumed by S. W. Talman, while he was digging a cellar under his house near Westport."

A SOMNAMBULIST'S FALL.

The Troy *Press* says that James Stearns, a young son of the proprietor of the Mansion House in that city, arose in his sleep early on Sunday morning, and walked out of the window, it being in the third story of the hotel. The *Press* says: "It appears that the young man has been a somnambulist for some time. He often arose in his sleep from his bed and wandered about the hall, where he has been seen and sent safely back to his room by persons in the hotel. The window in his room was open, and when he got out of bed he must have walked directly out. He struck on a sign over Hidley's music-store, and the fall was somewhat broken, but whether it was an advantage to strike on the edge of the sign in his fall is a question. When he was found the watchman of the house was called and medical aid sent for. The scalp was badly cut, probably having struck on the sign in the fall, and his skull is thought to be fractured. The lower portion of his body appears to have been paralyzed by the fall. The distance from the window to the walk is about thirty-five feet. He is seventeen years of age. Yesterday at noon he appeared to be resting quietly, but his recovery was yet considered very uncertain."

SEVERE ON THE CHURCH PEOPLE.

Massachusetts papers are telling the following: "A gentleman of Boston had a son-in-law who was a preacher. He secured his settlement over one of the city churches. He was a feeble preacher, and the congregation soon tired of him, and a parish meeting was called for a change. The parish voted by pews, and there was one majority for retaining the pastor. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that the thrifty father-in-law had bought up all the cheap pews in the gallery and elsewhere, and had actually secured a majority of votes. A committee waited upon Mr. A., and remonstrated with him on keeping a preacher in the pulpit so distasteful to the congregation. He replied: 'Gentlemen, I know my son-in-law is not much of a preacher, but my position is purely a business one. I have got him on my hands with my daughter and must support him. All the assistance I get out of you, gentlemen, is so much clear gain.'"

AN OLD COMPLAINT RENEWED.

The outrageous treatment of cattle on railroad-trains while being brought to New-York from the West is once more shown up by the Harrisburg (Penn.) *Telegraph*, which says: "The fearful cruelty to animals in transit over the Pennsylvania Railroad should be a matter of thorough investigation by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The neglect of proper feeding and care of animals is so glaring and atrocious in its character that the criminality should be exposed and the guilty made to suffer the consequence of their cruelty. It is known that cattle are transported from Chicago to New-York without feed or care, other than a shipper with a pole, with a sharp-pointed nail in the end to torture the poor beast when it lies down from exhaustion, and in that languishing condition sent into market for food for the great human family. Is there any wonder that sickness and epidemics are so prevalent in large cities, when such unwholesome food is given to the people?"

A NORTH CAROLINA COON STORY.

A colored man of Wilmington, N. C., by the name of Sandy Johnson, has a tame coon which follows him about the streets like a dog. The *Journal* says that he is not only a civilized, but an educated coon, as he understands an order, and does whatever his master tells him. They sit down and eat their meals together, the coon imitating his master, not only in taking up a piece of bread in his paw and biting it, but in lifting a cup of water to his mouth and drinking as naturally as anybody. The animal is christened Bill Johnson, and his sable master, Sandy Johnson, calls him "Brother Bill."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Held by Pratt, J.—148, Stephen O. Lockwood vs. Edgar P. Holdridge; 1, Thos. Gearty vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 5, Charles Cowan vs. John C. Thompson; 55, The People, &c., Levy et al. vs. The Supervisors of the County of New-York; 57, The People, &c., Levy et al. vs. The Board of Apportionment; 58, Tenth National Bank vs. A. H. Green; Tenth National Bank vs. The Board of Apportionment; 66, Equitable Life Assurance Society of New-York vs. Annie S. Hillyer et al.; 83, Alfred H. Peters vs. Gerson Fredenheil; 86, John D. Vermeule et al. vs. Samuel D. Hovey et al.; 92, The Ninth Ward Bank vs. Wm. E Rider et al.; 93, Hannah G. Bell vs. James G. Bell; 99, In the matter of Samuel G. Utterback vs. Allen P. Man et al.; 107½, Charles B. Rouss vs. Gaspar Aronsan; 127, Z. E. Simmons vs. B. Wood et al.; 133, In the matter of Carlisle Norwood, Receiver; 145, In the matter of Bernard Koehling; 153, In the matter of Astor Fire Insurance Company; 156, In the matter of Astor Fire Insurance Company; 165, Henry W. Livingstone vs. John H. White, &c.; 166, In the matter of the estate of Moses Aaron, deceased; 167, Louis Rosenberg vs. Libbe Rosenberg; 168, Allerton vs. Allerton; 170, In the matter of the application of John McAlister vs. John Lynch; 182, John Brennan et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; 184, Palmer vs. Green; 188, Margaret A. Cody vs. Margaret J. Doyle et al.; 189, Samuel Robinson, vs. Bridget Clifford et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Robert Fisher, robbery; Charles Parker, felonious assault and battery; Mariano Meur, felonious assault and battery; Charles Joos, felonious assault and battery; John Grady, alias Brady, felony, law of 1862; James H. Brady, alias Morrison, burglary; Otto Ackerman, burglary; Jacob Rubenstein, grand larceny, receiving stolen goods; Patrick Reilly, grand larceny, receiving stolen goods; Timothy J. Gilmore, forgery; Frank H. Merideth and Meyer Manhammer, grand larceny; Fredericka Meyers, grand larceny; Charles Parker, grand larceny; George W. Smith, grand larceny; Thomas Smith, grand larceny; Thomas Walker and Charles Stephens, larceny from the person.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 7.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

The Gutta Percha, &c., Manufacturing Company *vs.* Torrey et al.; order discharging attachment.

Roe *vs.* Roe; order granted that plaintiff pay to defendant alimony past due.

Halsie *vs.* Friedenheit; order denying motion to correct findings.

Adams *vs.* Mills; order for extra allowance to defendant of five per cent. on account claimed.

SUPREME COURT—AUG. 7.

By Judge Pratt.

Bartlett *vs.* McNeill; motion denied, with $10 costs. The plaintiff has five days in which to file proof, &c. (See opinion.)

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 7.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	Pacific Mail....c.	39¼	200	N. Y. C. & H..b3.	105¼
300	do.	39⅜	100	do.	105¼
1000	do.	39½	200	do.....s3.	105¼
1400	do.	39⅜	1200	Erie Railway....	59½
200	do.....c.	39⅜	100	do.	59⅝
1200	do.	39½	200	do.	59¼
1000	do.	39⅝	100	do.	59⅛
100	do.....c.	39⅝	100	Union Pacific.b3.	28⅛
500	do.	39¾	200	Tol. & Wabash....	71⅞
200	do......s3.	39⅜	200	do.	72
100	do.	39⅜	200	do.	71⅞
100	do.	39½	100	do.	71⅞
100	do.	39⅜	200	Lake Shore....	94⅜
1100	do.	39⅝	500	do.	94¼
400	do.....c.	39⅜	100	do.	94⅜
1100	do.	39½	200	do.....s3.	94¼
800	do.....s3.	39⅞	100	do.	94⅜
600	West. Union...s3.	92¼	100	do.....c.	94⅜
100	do.	92⅛	100	do.....s3.	94⅜
100	Ohio & Miss.	39⅜	400	St. Paul.	52⅝
400	do.....s3.	39⅜	100	do.	52⅞
200	Rock Island.......	110½	200	do.	52⅝
			100	St. Paul Pref....	73
			200	do.	73⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$15,000	U.S.5s,'81 C., bet. call...	120	$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67....b. c.	119¼
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65....new.	117	10,000	U. S. 10-40 R., bet. call....	112⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Mo. 6s.....	93¼	300	Pac.Mail.b. c. s3.	39½
5,000	do.	93	100	do.....b3.	39⅝
1,000	N. Y. State 7s, B. L....Reg.	104	300	do.	39⅜
15,000	do.	104¾	800	do.	39⅜
1,000	Alb. & Sus. 2d.	97	600	do.	39⅜
5,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	82¼	300	do.....s3.	39½
4,000	U. Pac.7s,L.G.	72¾	400	do.	39¼
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st.	96½	100	do.	39⅜
5,000	Tol.&W.ConC.	85¾	300	do.....s3.	39
2,000	C.& R.I.&P.7s.	102	100	do.	39⅛
1,000	Ohio&M.C.S.F.	98	500	do.	39⅜
1,000	N.J.Cen.1st.n.	104¼	500	do.	39¼
5,000	do.	104	400	do.	39
10,000	St.L.&I.M.1st.	96½	800	do.	39
5,000	B.,N.Y.&E.1st.	93	50	do.	38¾
1,000	C.,C.&I.C.1st.	89¼	100	do.....s3.	39
1,000	C.,C.&I.C.2d.	69½	500	do.	39
1,000	N. Y.& N.H.6s.	101	300	do.	38⅞
10,000	B., H. & E.1st.	34½	800	do.	38¾
1,000	M.&S.P.8s 1st.	106	500	do.	38⅞
5,000	D.& H.1st,'84.	102	300	do.	39
10	Bk. of America...	152	10	American Ex.	62¾
25	Am.ExchangeBk.	109	100	Cl. & Pitts. Guar.	89⅛
5	Bk. of Republic.	105½	5	C., C., C. & I.....	85
15	Fourth Nat. Bk...	115	100	Chi.& N.W...b.c.	67⅝
10	Ger. Am. Bk..b.c.	100	100	do.....b3.	67⅝
40	Del. & H.Ca'l.b.c.	114¼	100	N. J. Central.....	103¼
36	N.J.Cen.L.& Imp.	65	700	Chi. & R. I...b.c.	110½
400	W. U. Tel....b. c.	92⅛	100	Mil.& St.P.b. c. c.	52½
100	do.....b3.	92¼	200	do.....s3.	52⅝
200	do.....b3.	92⅜	100	Tol.,W.& W..b.c.	71⅜
200	N.Y.C.&H.b.c. b3.	105⅜	100	do.	71⅜
300	U. S. Ex....b. c.	67	15	Del., L. & W.	101⅜
100	Erie Railway...	59⅛	25	do.	101½
100	Mich. Cen....b. c.	95¼	13	P.,Ft.W.&C.Guar.	93½
200	do.	94½	110	Morris & Essex.	92¼
300	L.S.&M.So...b. c.	94⅜	50	do. bet. call.	92¼
200	Ill. Central....	109	100	Dub. & S. City....	62
35	do. bet. call.	108¾	500	At. & Pac.Pf.b. c.	26¾
100	Union Pac....b. c.	28⅜	300	do.	27
200	do.....s3.	28¼	200	do.	27
100	do.	28¼	100	Ohio & Miss.b. c.	39½
200	do.....c.	28¼	300	do.	39⅝
			200	do.	39⅜
			100	C., C. & I. C.	31⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$51,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	119¼	$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	117⅞
14,000	do.....s3.	119⅜	10,000	U.S.5-20C.'65.	119¼
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.....s3.	118⅜	5,000	do.	119⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

500	Pacific Mail.	39¼	100	Union Pacific.	28¼
200	do.	39	100	do.....s3.	28⅛
100	do.....s3.	38⅞	700	Ohio & Miss.	39½
100	N. Y. C. & H...b3.	105⅜	200	do.	39⅜
50	Mich. Cen.	95	700	do.	39⅝
400	Erie Railway.b3.	59⅝	200	do.	39¼
500	do.	59	100	C., C. & I. C....b3.	31⅝
100	do.....s3.	59	100	do.	31½
22	Lake Shore.	94⅜	100	do.	31¼
100	do.	94½	100	Atlantic & P.b60.	27
50	do.	94⅜	400	do.	27¼
100	do.....s3.	94¼			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, new..	81¾	900	Lake S.&M.S.b.c.	94¼
9,000	Mo. 6s.	93	100	do.	94⅛
1,000	Brkn.6s,W.L.	93½	100	do.	94⅜
1,000	Cen. P. G.bds.	100⅜	100	do.....b3.	94¼
3,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	82½	100	do.	94¼
4,000	Chi.,B.& Q.8s.	110	100	Union Pac...b. c.	28
10,000	Ohio & M. 2d..	84¾	100	do.	28⅛
10	Merchants' Bank.	119	100	Cleve. & P. G.b.c.	89½
300	West. Un. T.b.c.	92	200	Chi. & N. W.b. c.	67⅝
100	do.....b3.	92	100	do.	67½
200	do.	92⅛	100	C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.b3	83½
300	do.....b3.	92⅛	71	C., C., C. & Ind...	85
40	Adams Ex.	95	50	N. J. Cen....b. c.	103⅝
300	Pacific Mail.b. c.	38⅞	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf. bet. call.b3.	73
100	do.....b3.	39	300	do.	73
400	do.	39⅛	100	Tol., Wab. & W..	71¾
200	do.	39¼	158	Del., L. & W.b.c.	101⅝
600	N. Y. C. & H.b.c.	105¼	20	do.	101½
100	do.....s3.	105⅛	400	do.	101½
400	Erie Railway.b.c.	58⅞	100	Chic. & Alton.b.c.	110
400	Harlem....b. c.	132½	50	Chic.,B.& Q.b.c.	106
100	Atl.& P. Pf..b. c.	27⅝	100	Ohio & M.b.c.b3.	39¼
100	do.....b15.	27¼	300	C., C. & I. C b.c.	31½
100	do.	27¼			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	117⅞	200	Union Pacific.b3.	28¼
200	Western Union....	92	200	do.	28⅛
100	do.	92⅛	600	North-western....	67½
200	Pacific Mail...b3.	39¼	100	Rock Island...b3.	110⅝
900	do.	39⅛	100	do.	110⅝
100	do.....b3.	39⅛	100	St. Paul.	52⅞
400	do.	39¼	100	do.	52⅜
300	Erie Railway.	58⅞	400	St. Paul Pref.	73
900	do.....s3.	58⅞	1400	Ohio & Miss.	39¼
100	do.....b3.	58⅞	500	do.....b10.	39¼
100	Harlem.....	132	100	do.....b3.	39¼
400	C., C. & I. C.	31⅝	100	do.....s3.	39¼
			100	do.	39⅜

THURSDAY, Aug. 7—P. M.

The sales of Gold early in the day were reported at 115½@115⅝@115½ ₱ cent. At noon the Treasury Gold, $1,500,000, was awarded at 115.40@115.48 ₱ cent., on a gross bidding of $6,020,000, of which $3,750,000 was on proposals from the Brokers of the Gold clique. They bid for $750,000 at 115.43 to 115.48 ₱ cent., which was awarded, and for $3,000,000, under different names, at 115.25 ₱ cent. The open market subsequently declined to 115⅜ ₱ cent., and appearances indicated that the clique speculation for the rise was weakened by their manner of bidding for the Treasury Gold. However this may be, the Street generally take little interest in the speculation, while in the Gold Room the party referred to have the market pretty much to themselves. There is not much *short* interest making at present prices, and there is less apprehension among the Importers' and Bankers' interest in the future of the market as to the success of the combination to make high figures later in the season.

The Foreign Exchanges are a sixteenth to ⅛ ₱ cent. easier than yesterday, on a dull demand. We quote 60 days London, 108¾@108⅞ ₱ cent., and Sight, 109⅜@109½ ₱ cent. When the Standard Bankers pretend to ask more, it is with abatement of a sixteenth or ⅛ to the Broker.

Money continues easy on call loan, and there is something doing on short-time loans, with Stock collateral and on prime Merchant paper at 6@7 ₱ cent. As remarked yesterday, there is an indisposition on the part of lenders to enter into transactions running beyond September, except at higher rates.

The Dry Goods and other Importers are paying Customs into the Treasury this week at an average of $500,000 ₱ day. While this is going on the demand for Exchange, for trade account, is lessened.

There was not a large business done on the Share list at the Stock Exchange to-day, outside of Pacific Mail, which continues to lead the market at 39 to 39¾ ₱ cent., but the other prices were generally steady, and on Atlantic and Pacific Preferred and the St. Paul Stocks better than yesterday. The business in Erie was a fraction easier on the Cable quotation from London. The Western Telegraph, New-York Central, Union Pacific, and Lake Shore were well supported. Wabash was a fraction easier, and Ohios partially better. Harlem fell off to 132 ₱ cent. Very little doing in Rock Island or North-west.

At the close of the Exchange, at 3 o'clock P. M., the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday afternoon:

Closing Quotations—AUG. 7.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	114⅞	114⅞
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	119½	119½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119¼	119⅜
American Gold	115⅝	115⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109	108⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	105¼	105⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	110¼	110¼
Pacific Mail	39⅛	39⅛
St. Paul Preferred	73⅛	73
St. Paul Common	52¼	52½
Ohio and Mississippi	39⅜	39⅛
Western Union Telegraph	92⅛	92⅛
Erie	59⅛	58⅞
Union Pacific	28⅛	28
Lake Shore	94½	94¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	31⅝	31⅜
Toledo and Wabash	72⅛	71⅞
Harlem	132¾	132½
Atlantic and Pacific	26½	27⅜
North-west	67⅝	67⅞
Missouri Pacific	46	46
Hannibal and St. Joseph	39¼	39

The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day $192,000 Gold Interest on the Public debt:

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1873.

Gold receipts	$637,040 44
Gold payments	298,634 80
Gold balance	42,781,136 18
Currency receipts	440,967 37
Currency payments	409,201 00
Currency balance	29,627,694 93
Customs	586,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows. The Coupon issues are all strong and the Bonds sparingly offered. The prices in London and Frankfort continue firm, but there is a difficulty here in filling orders for either market on account of the scarcity of Bonds:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	118¼	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	117¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	120¼	5-20 reg., '67	117¼
5-20 reg., '62	117¼	5-20 coup., '67	119½
5-20 coup., '62	117½	5-20 reg., '68	117½
5-20 reg., '64	117½	5-20 coup., '68	118¼
5-20 coup., '64	117¾	10-40 reg., x div.	112½
5-20 reg., '65	117½	10-40 coup.	115½
5-20 coup., '65	119½	5s coupon, '81	114⅞
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	117	6s Currency	114⅛

The following bids were made to-day at the Exchange Board for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93	T. & W.1st,St.L.Div.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	92	T. & W. 2d	92
Erie 1st Ext.	104	Tol. & W. Eqp. bds	83
Erie 2d 7s, '79	103½	T. & W. Con. conv.	85½
Erie 3d 7s, '83	101¾	Great West. 2d, '93	86
Erie 5th 7s, '88	98½	Quincy & T. 1st, '90	91½
B., N. Y. & E.1st,'77.	92½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	88
Hud.R.7s,2d S.F.,'85.	104	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	102	Gal. & Chi. 2d	98
Har. C. M. & S.F. 6s.	98	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	102
Alb'y & Susq.2d bds.	97	Morris & Es. 1st	105
Mich. C. Con.7s,1902.	99¼	Morris & Es. 2d	100
Mich. Cen.1st, 8s,'82.	111	N. J. Cen. 1st, new.	104
Mich. So. 7s, 2d	99	N. J. So. 1st 7s	74
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	105
Clev. & Tol. new bds	95	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	100
Clev. P. & A. old bds	97	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	96½
Clev. P. & A.new bds	97	P.,F.W.&C.8₱c.E.bds	103
Detroit, M. & T. bds	96½	Clev. & P. 3d	98½
Buff. & Erie new bds	97	Clev. & P. 4th	86
Lake Shore Div. bds.	95½	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
Lake Sh're Con.R.bds.	99½	Chi. & Alt. 1st	103½
Lake Sh. Con. R. bs.	99	Ohio & M.2d Consol.	84⅞
Pacific 7s, G. by Mo.	97	St. L. & I. M. 1st	96½
Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	100⅜	St. L. & I. M. 2d	88
West. Pac. bds.	92½	M. & St.P.1st 8s,P.D.	106
Un. Pac. 1st bds.	82¾	M.&St.P.1st 7s,G.R.D	88
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.	72¾	M. & St.P. 2d	81
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s.	62½	Mar. & Cin. 1st	101
Belle. & S. Ill. 1st,8s.	96	Chi. & Mil. 1st	92½
Alt. & T. H. 1st	99	Joliet & Chi. 1st	102½
Chi. & N.W.Con.bds	91½	C., C. & I. C. 1st	89¾
Chi. & N. W. 1st	97½	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	91
Han. & St. J. L. G.	105	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	87½
Han. & St. J. Conv.	90	Tol., P. & W., Bur.D.	83⅞
Del., L. & W., 2d	104	Tol., P. & W. 2d	77
D., L. & W. 7s, conv.	100½	Bost., H. & E. 1st	34
Tol. & W. 1st Ex.	96¼	B., C.R.& M.1st 7s,G.	88

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 7.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	98	
City 6s, new	101½	101⅝
Camden and Amboy	123½	
Pennsylvania Central	109	110
Reading	111	111¼
Lehigh Valley	61⅛	61¼
Catawissa Preferred	42½	42¾
Philadelphia and Erie	24½	24¾
Northern Central	36½	37
Lehigh Navigation	38⅜	38½
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	91¼

The Texas and Pacific Company have brought out their Construction Loan, bearing 6 ₱ cent. Gold Interest, at 90 ₱ cent. The prospectus of the Loan will be found in our advertising columns. The Bankers here are Messrs. Stebbins & Son and Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co. The same Loan will probably be brought out in London during the present visit of Mr. Scott in Europe. The Trustees to the Mortgage are Mr. Edgar Thomson, of the Pennsylvania Road, and Mr. Felton, of the Wilmington and Baltimore. The Loan is offered only to the extent of the finished work on the line. The charter for the enterprise is from the Congress of the United States.

We understand that the Jackson (Tenn.) and Cairo extension of the Mississippi Central and New-Orleans and Great Northern line will be completed to its close connection with the Illinois Central early in October.

The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company for the month of July show an increase of $14,804 07 over same month last year, as follows:

1873	$88,637 62
1872	73,833 55
Increase	$14,804 07

The following is the Erie Railway Company's return of estimated weekly earnings commencing July 1, 1873:

	1873.	1872.
For week ending July 31	$445,891	$389,916
Previously reported	1,239,493	1,128,995
Total earnings since July 1	$1,685,384	$1,518,911

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 23d of July gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,482,228	Increase	£9,399
Public deposits	6,053,497	Increase	318,562
Other deposits	18,494,474	Decrease	117,404
Government securities	13,281,882	Increase	3,728
Other securities	17,412,494	Decrease	898,685
Notes unemployed	11,609,315	Increase	922,680

The amount of notes in circulation is £25,868,290, being a decrease of £233,270, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £23,215,807, showing an increase of £804,607, when compared with the preceding return.

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN JULY, AND FROM JAN. 1 TO JULY 31.

Roads.	July. 1873.	July. 1872.	Jan. 1 to July 31. 1873.	Jan. 1 to July 31. 1872.
At. & Gt. W.*	$311,504	$302,525	$2,754,109	$2,636,246
At. & Pac.*	73,390	54,199	686,638	568,388
B., C. R. & N.	88,637	73,833	570,672	483,797
Chic. & Alt.*	380,046	360,467	2,865,357	2,641,623
Chic. & N. W.	1,240,987	1,029,957	7,238,657	6,410,944
C., C., C. & I.	351,570	326,208	2,752,642	2,455,892
Erie	1,685,384	1,518,911	10,861,391	10,513,957
Illinois Cen.	672,917	609,846	4,424,965	4,222,483
Ind., B. & W.	121,276	100,860	618,594	576,202
Kansas Pac.*	213,152	218,849	1,863,890	1,870,603
Lake Shore	1,451,762	1,225,768	11,277,649	9,689,887
Mich. Cen.*	351,487	308,009	4,023,537	3,563,684
Mil. & St Paul	834,320	488,348	4,452,001	3,412,510
Ohio & Miss.	255,424	222,862	2,079,177	1,840,335
Pac. of Mo.*	164,928	129,188	1,893,981	1,792,658
Alt. & T. H.*	60,162	59,979	758,673	728,670
A.& T. H. brs.*	31,372	21,418	327,248	261,820
St. L. & I. M.*	133,695	133,987	1,298,163	1,193,121
S.L.,K.C.&N.*	137,077	147,704	1,428,064	1,521,888
Tol., P. & W.	108,638	90,071	....	....
Wabash	483,399	432,056	3,188,417	3,185,402

*Three weeks only of July.

—*Commercial and Financial Chronicle.*

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1873.

We recommend to our friends and customers, for investment of surplus capital, or in exchange for Government Bonds:

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS; principal and interest payable in gold coin, in New-York; interest payable Jan 1 and July 1; coupon or registered. Price **90** and accrued interest.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD IS A COMPLETED TRUNK LINE, BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD AND THE GREAT WEST, 420 miles in length, extending from tide-water, at Richmond, to Huntington, the most favorable point of railroad connection with the Ohio River, and developing the richest **Iron, Coal, and Timber Regions in the United States.**

ITS FREIGHT TRAFFIC AND PASSENGER TRAVEL are already large and remunerative, and they are increasing with a rapidity which shows the Chesapeake and Ohio to be one of the most valuable and successful railroads in the country.

These facts, together with the **thorough construction and superior character of the road itself, its advantages for economical and profitable operation, and the unquestionable security of the bonds of the Company, enable** us to recommend them with the utmost confidence.

Pamphlets containing full information concerning the road, and the country it traverses, will be furnished upon application.

We also have on hand for sale the **CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS** at 88½, and accrued interest. Interest payable May and November. Denominations $100, $500, and $1,000—coupon or registered.

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EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
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We recommend these bonds as an undoubted security, and equal to any now offered. At present price they yield more than NINE PER CENT. For sale by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Copper, bbls.	338	Resin, bbls.	500
Cotton, bales	36	Oil-lard, bbls.	45
Dried Fruits, pks.	5	Butter, pks.	3,218
Eggs, bbls.	774	Cheese, pks.	9,813
Flour, bbls.	11,346	Tallow, pks.	121
Meal, bbls.	1,860	Stearine, pks.	146
Meal, bags	675	Beef, pks.	56
Wheat, bushels	131,300	Lard, pks.	295
Corn, bushels	119,999	Cut-meats, pks.	240
Oats, bushels	30,000	Lard, tcs.	1,507
Malt, bushels	6,360	Tea, pks.	618
Peas, bushels	300	Starch, pks.	526
Beans, bbls.	133	Tobacco, hhds.	139
Hides, No.	130	Tobacco, pks.	87
Hides, bdls.	701	Wool, bales	902
Skins, bales	72	Whisky, bbls.	503
Leather, sides	3,764		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer Java, for Liverpool—8,961 bushels Corn, 8,817 bushels Wheat, 8,254 boxes Cheese, 273 bales Cotton, 261 cases Tobacco, 10 hhds. Tobacco, 4 tcs. Tobacco.

By the brig Speranza, for Stettin—1,659 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Columbia, for Glasgow—14 tcs. Lard, 158 bags Oil-cake, 1,409 bbls. Flour, 240 bbls. Oat-meal, 203 boxes Bacon, 54 hhds. Tobacco, 71 boxes Clocks, 121 pks. Syrup, 9,075 bushels Wheat, 95 cases Cabinet-ware, 1 case Machinery, 549 sacks Oil-cake, 550 boxes Cheese, 24,167 bushels Corn, 67 tcs. Grease, 4,800 Staves.

By the bark Lottie Stewart, for Rotterdam—4,526 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 50 bbls. Crude Turpentine.

By the brig Eaglet, for Vigo—450 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 6,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Missouri, for Cronstadt—455 bbls. Resin, 5,063 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Thuringia, for Hamburg—1 case Leather, 93 cases Fans, 50 bbls. Beef, 150 logs Cedar, 310 boxes Bacon, 606 boxes Cheese, 58 cases Cigars, 1,084 bales Tobacco, 5 seroons Indigo, 100 hhds. Tallow, 685 Hides, 100 bbls. Syrup, 15,006 bushels Rye, 2,150 boxes Extract, 2,428 sides Leather, 61 cases Machinery, 125 Sewing-machines, 28 hhds. Stearine, 100 cases Fish, 50 cases Clocks, 20 pks. Butter, 200 boxes Starch, 50 bbls. Maizena, 200 pks. Trunks, 1 case Tobacco, 10 hhds. Tobacco, 213 bags Ore.

ASHES—A moderate inquiry has been noted for Pots at $8 25 ₱ 100 ℔s.; Pearls wholly unchanged.

BRICKS—Have met with a regular sale, with Jersey quoted steady at from $6 50@$7, afloat, and $8 50@$9, delivered; North River, $7@$7 50, afloat, and $9@$9 50, delivered; Haverstraw, $8@$9, afloat, and $10@$11, delivered; Pale, $4 50@$5, afloat, and $6 50@$7, delivered; Croton, $14@$17, afloat, and $17@$20, delivered; Philadelphia, $28@$30, afloat.

COAL—Has been held with much firmness on a good demand. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $22; do. Gas do. at $16@$18; Newcastle at $12@$12 50; Anthracite, from yard, at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Rio has been strong and buoyant at the advance last quoted, on a very limited offering of stock from first hands, and a good demand; 2,676 bags by the South Americas were placed at 20c., gold. The stock in first hands here this evening embraces only 15,443 bags, with 32,952 bags at the outports, and 22,900 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. Other kinds have been in good request, but the scant offerings and advanced claims of holders have been against free dealings; 2,700 bags Porto Rico, by the Isabella, sold on private terms. Other recent movements (part previously reported) have been summed up thus: 14,747 mats Java, ex British Crown, sold before arrival on private terms; 3,150 bags Maracaibo, ex Gipsy and C. H. Luna, sold on private terms; 1,617 bags Laguayra, ex John Boulton, sold on private terms; 2,392 bags Costa Rica, 377 bags Porto Rico, and 52 bags Savanilla, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 600 bags St. Domingo, in transitu to Europe. About 10,000 bags Maracaibo sold to arrive per sundry vessels, on private terms. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands, this morning, was only 9,762 bags and 10,401 mats. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18¾c.@19c.; fair, 19¼c.@19½c.; good, 19¾c.@20c.; prime, 20¼c., gold, ₱ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 18¾c.@20¾c., gold; Java, 22½c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 19½c.@21½c.; Laguayra, 20c.@21c.; San Domingo, 17½c., gold. The jobbing trade has been active, at very full prices in most kinds.

COTTON—Has been moderately active for early delivery, but at a further reduction of ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ ℔. The official quotations were altered to-day to conform more closely to the current trade figures, but are yet ⅛c. higher on Good Ordinary and strict Good Ordinary. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,016 bales, including 1,604 bales to shippers, 338 bales to spinners, and 74 bales to speculators. Of the Cotton sold to shippers the bulk consisted of low-grade stock, mostly on private terms, but including 400 bales barely Good Ordinary at 16½c., and 200 bales Ordinary, to arrive, at 13¾c. ₱ ℔. The market closed quite irregularly.... For forward delivery there has been a fairly active trade reported at a further advance of 3-16c. on August contracts, and at full previous figures for the later months, the market closing firmly. Sales since our last of 13,900 bales, (of which 1,400 bales were last evening, and 12,500 bales to-day, with 2,300 bales more at the calls,) closing with August contracts quoted at 19 1-32c.@19 1-16c.; September, 18 3-16c.; October, 17 13-16c.; November, 17 9-16c.@17⅝c.; December, 17½c.@17 9-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 86 bales by rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,129 bales, and thus far this week, 9,540 bales, against 9,180 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 3,560,186 bales, against 2,670,577 bales same time last year. The following trade quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named. The official figures are ⅛c. higher than the current trade quotations on Good Ordinary and Strict Good Ordinary:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Good Ordinary	16¾	16¾	17	17
Strict Good Ordinary	17⅛	17⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Low Middling	19	19	19¼	19¼
Middling	20	20	20¼	20¼
Good Middling	21¾	21¾	22	22

EGGS—A very moderate inquiry has been noted for supplies, within the range of from 16c.@21c. for ordinary to very choice marks of Western, State, and near-by stock, with the main demand for fair to strictly prime stock at 17c.@20c. ₱ dozen.

FISH—The demand for the leading kinds has been quite active at very firm rates, including Dry Cod at from $5 50@$6 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $16@$25; No. 2 at $15@$16; No. 3 at $9@$13 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 28c.@30c. for Scale, and 18c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been decidedly less active, the demand having been almost wholly for job lots, and having been promptly met by most holders within the previous range, the advantage as to price having been in favor of purchasers. Shipping extras have been less freely sought after, buyers having been unwilling to pay asking rates for lines, especially in view of the scarcity of freight room and the advancing claims of ship-owners. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,950 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 25, inferior to good Extra State, $5 90@$6 50, chiefly at $6 20@$6 35; good to fancy do., $6 65@$7 25; very poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 90@$6 40; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 10@$6 50 ₱ bbl.

No 2 Flour	$3 00@$4 00
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	4 75@ 5 25
Extra State	5 90@ 7 25
Extra City	6 00@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 30@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 10@ 6 50
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 60@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 50@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy	6 50@10 75

Southern Flour has been in very moderate demand, in a jobbing way, at less buoyant rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at from $6 10@$7 40 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 40@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy Trade and Family Extras; $5@$6 for very inferior stock, ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 100 bbls. new crop Virginia at $9 ₱ bbl....Oregon Flour inactive, with choice Extra quoted nominally at $9 25@$9 50; California Flour, fair to very choice Extra, at $8@$9 25 ₱ bbl....Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at $4 30@$5 30 for inferior fine to fancy Superfine; sales, 370 bbls., chiefly Superfine grades, at $5@$5 30 ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been much more freely dealt in at from $3@$3 50 for inferior to very fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 10@$3 20 for inferior to good, and $3 35@$3 50 for choice to very fancy, and $3 for kiln-dried; $2 65@$3 10 for White do.; $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey; $3 30@$3 35 for Calorie; $3 40 for Golden Star; $3 50 for Prize Medal, and $3 80@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 1,950 bbls....Bag-meal has been moderately dealt in at from $1@$1 10 for coarse; $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 40@$1 50 for White ₱ 100 ℔s....Oat-meal quiet at from $7@$8 50 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been good for the leading kinds of foreign at very firm and buoyant prices, with sales reported since our last of 2,500 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 45; 450 bags Terragona Almonds on private terms, closing at 19¾c., and 500 bags shelled Almonds on private terms, closing at 31c. We now quote: Layer Raisins at $2 45; loose Muscatel do. at $2 75@$3 ₱ box; Valencia at 7c.@7½c.; Currants at 6c.@6¼c.; Figs at 9c.@15c.; Turkey Prunes at 16½c.@17c.; Almonds at 16c.@33c.; Filberts at 13¼c.@14c.; Brazil Nuts at 6½c.@6¾c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in much more confident demand, chiefly for export, and prices have been again quoted up 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, with the main dealings in prime No. 2, and in No. 3 Stock, closing buoyantly on decidedly lighter offerings. No. 1 Spring has been very scarce, and held generally above the views of buyers, who were represented as bidding $1 50 for prime Milwaukee, to arrive, with 2c.@3c. more asked. Winter Wheat though quiet, has been quoted firm. Prime Amber Western attracted most attention. Sales have been reported since our last of 274,000 bushels (part to arrive) at $1 47 for No. 1 Duluth Spring; $1 42@$1 43 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, closing with $1 43 bid for strictly prime samples; $1 38 for soft do.; $1 38@$1 39 for No. 2 do., from store; $1 41@$1 42 for prime No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 38@$1 41 for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 27@$1 32 for No. 3 Spring; $1@$1 25 for rejected Spring; $1 60 for Amber Michigan, in store, and $1 75 for White do....For forward delivery there has been a more active movement noted, embracing sales since our last of 250,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, September and October options, at $1 40@$1 41, closing with $1 41 bid, and 50,000 bushels No. 1 do., October, at $1 47 ₱ bushel....Corn has been quoted somewhat steadier in price, on a moderately active trade, chiefly in steamer stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 142,000 bushels, at 52c.@56c. for fair ordinary to very choice steamer grades of New Mixed Western, chiefly at 54c. @55c. for good to prime samples; 56c.@58½c. for sailing vessel do., the latter rate for extra choice; 57c.@58½c. for Yellow Western; 47c.@51c. for heated and inferior stock....For forward delivery there were bids reported of 59c. for strictly prime Mixed Western, September options....Rye has been held with confidence on a moderate demand; 8,500 bushels choice Milwaukee, in store, were reported sold at 82c.... Barley and Barley-malt quiet and nominally unchanged....Oats have been quoted a trifle stronger in price, on, however, a less active business. Sales have been reported since our last of 64,500 bushels (part in store) at 43c.@44½c. for Mixed Western, chiefly at 44c. for full lots; 48c. for extra choice do. do.; 50c.@54c. for White do., mainly at 53c.@54c. for the best samples; 41c.@43½c. for Black do., and 60c. for fancy Barley Oats....Feed quoted at $17@$25 ₱ ton, on a moderate trade.

HAY AND STRAW—A moderate trade call has been noted for stock, with Bale Hay quoted thus: Choice Timothy, $30@$34; prime do., $28@$30; fair do., $22@$24; shipping do., $18@$20. Straw—Long Rye, $18@$20; Oat, $12.

HEMP—Further sales of 700 bales Jute Butts were made at 2c., currency, ₱ ℔. Market otherwise unchanged.

HIDES—Have been offered much less freely, and have been held with more confidence, but the demand has been on a restricted scale, purchasers having been unwilling to pay asking prices. We quote Dry Hides thus: Buenos Ayres, 21@24 ℔s., 25½c.@26c.; Buenos Ayres, 26@30 ℔s., 25c.@25½c.; Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios Seconds, 21@23 ℔s., 21c.@22c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 ℔s., 26c.; Orinoco, 20@23 ℔s., 23½c.; California, 22@25 ℔s., 23c.@23½c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@21 ℔s., 21c.@23c., as they run; Texas Rough, 20@25 ℔s., 20c.@21c.; Western, 20@25 ℔s., 18c.; Southern, 14@16 ℔s., 16c.@18c., currency. Dry-salted Hides thus: Maracaibo, 30@32 ℔s., 18c.; Matamoras, 28@32 ℔s., 17½c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 ℔s., 17c.@17½c., currency. Wet-salted Hides thus: Buenos Ayres, 40@50 ℔s., 13½c.; Rio Grande, 40@45 ℔s., 13½c.; California, 45c.@50 ℔s., 12c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 ℔s., 12½c.@13c.; Texas, 50@75 ℔s., 12½c.@14c.; Texas Kips, 20@23 ℔s., 15c.@16c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 68@80 ℔s., 11½c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@50 ℔s., 10½c.@11c., currency. Upper Leather Hides thus: Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 ℔s., 26½c.@27c., gold, selected; Mexican Kips, 10@12 ℔s., 23c.@24c.; Texas Rough Kips, 8@11 ℔s., 18c.@20c., currency. East India Hides—Calcutta Slaughter Cow, 9½@12½ ℔s., 17c.@18c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 ℔s., 13c.@14c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 18@22 ℔s., 13c.@13½c., gold.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Eastern Laths have been in request and quoted at $2 15@$2 20 ₱ 1,000. Lime and Lumber steady as to values, as a rule, though without activity.

MOLASSES—Has been dull to-day, but without material change as to values; 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado sold at 28c. ₱ gallon. The stock in first hands this morning was estimated at 1,690 hhds. Porto Rico, 804 hhds. Cuba, 185 hhds. English Islands, and 400 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, at from 60c.@87½c.; Porto Rico at 30c.@66c.; Cuba at 18c.@40c.; English Islands at 28c.@50c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in rather less confident demand, with Strained to good Strained, however, quoted steady at $3@$3 10; sales, 1,000 bbls. Strained at $3 05; 100 bbls. do. at $3 10, and 600 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 50@$4 50 ₱ 280 ℔s....Nothing new in Tar.Spirits Turpentine has been fairly active, but rather less firm, with merchantable quoted at the close at 42c.; sales have been reported of 480 bbls. at 42¼c.@42½c.; 500 bbls. Oil and Whisky pks., from yard, at 42c., and 50 bbls. New-York pks. at 43c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, dull, with 7c. asked, and 6¾c. reported bid....Refined quiet, with early deliveries quoted here, at the close, at 16¼c.@16⅜c., and at Philadelphia at 16⅛c.@16⅜c.; sales have been reported here of 1,000 bbls. at 16⅜c., with rumored transactions for September and October at 16½c.; and at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls., for early delivery, at 16⅛c., net....Refined, in cases, quoted at 22c....Naphtha at 9½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and weak, with sales reported of only 50 bbls. New Western Mess, in small lots, at $18 12½, with full lots quoted nominal at $18; 50 bbls. medium do., at $17 50; 20 bbls. Extra Prime at $15 25. For forward delivery moderate dealings of moment were reported, embracing 1,000 bbls. Western Mess, September options, at $18....Dressed Hogs quiet; City ranging from 6½c.@7⅜c....Cut-meats have been in limited demand, and quoted heavy, with sales reported of 50 boxes Rib Bellies, extra light, at 9¾c.; 10,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, at 9¼c.; 400 Smoked Shoulders at 9½c.; 1,300 fresh Shoulders, at 7¼c.@7¾c.; 3,000 fresh Hams at 10½c.@11c....Bacon has been very quiet, but quoted essentially unchanged as to price, with sales reported of only 25 boxes Short Clear, on private terms; 25 boxes Short Rib at 9¼c.; 30 boxes Long Clear at 8½c....Lard has been inactive for early delivery at drooping prices; sales have been reported of only small lots of Western Steam at 8¾c.@8 7-16c.; 50 tcs. do. Kettle, very choice, at 8⅞c.@9c., and 200 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 8½c.@8¾c. And for forward delivery the dealings have been on a moderate scale, with prices quoted rather weak; sales, 500 tcs. Western Steam, September option, at 8 9-16c.; 1,250 tcs. do., November, at 8⅜c., with August options quoted at 8⅜c.@8 7-16c....Beef has been inactive yet quoted steady at from $8 25@$10 75 for New Mess; $10 75@$12 75 for New Extra do., ₱ bbl.; sales, 120 bbls. Tierce Beef has been very quiet at $16 50@$20 for prime Mess, $20@$23 for India Mess, and $22 50@$25 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams quiet within the range of $18@$29 for very inferior to choice brands. ....Desirable grades of Butter are selling to a fair extent on a comparatively steady basis as to values, though less buoyancy has been apparent. Supplies moderate. We quote at from 25c.@31c. for fair to choice State; at 31c.@35c. for choice to very fancy lots, and 14c.@21c. for Western, chiefly at 17c.@18c. for fair to good; 21c.@25c. for fancy do.; 8c.@8½c. for Grease stock....Cheese has been quite moderately dealt in within our previous range, buyers having the advantage. State Factory, poor to choice, quoted at from 8½c.@13½c., chiefly at 13¼c.@13½c. for fine to choice, and 12c.@13c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy at 7c.@12½c.; Western product at 9½c.@13c. for ordinary to choice Factory; 5c.@8c. for Skimmed stock, ₱ ℔.

RICE—Has been in fair request, in a jobbing way, at from $8 25@$9 75 for fair to choice Carolina; $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 50@$7 for Rangoon.

SEEDS—Have been slow of sale, with Clover quoted at from 8½c.@9c. ₱ ℔. for fair ordinary to choice; new crop Rough Flax quoted at $2 10; Timothy at $4 50@$4 75, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 50, gold, ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Deer have been scarce and in demand at very firm prices. Goat have been quiet and somewhat nominal. Honduras Deer quoted at 55c.@57½c.; Guatemala, 65c.@67½c.; Chagres, 60c.@62½c.; San Juan, 55c.; Sisal, 55c.@57½c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Porto Cabello, 55c.; Southern and Texas, 35c.@45c., currency, ₱ ℔. And Tampico Goat at 46½c.; Matamoras, 46½c.; Vera Cruz, 45c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 35c.@40c.; Madras, each, 50c.; Patna, 32½c.@35c.; English Islands Tanned Goat, 75c.; East India Sheep, 57½c.@60c., currency.

SOAP—Has been moderately sought after, chiefly in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 9¼c.@9½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6¼c. ₱ ℔.

SPICES—Have been in fair request, with Mace quoted firm at $1 30@$1 35; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 02½; Cassia at 25½c.@26c.; Cloves, 27½c.@28c.; East India Pepper at 18¾c.@19⅛c.; Pimento at 11¼c.; Ginger at 10½c.@12c. ₱ ℔., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been in good demand, especially on refining account, and have been quoted quite firm as to price, with sales reported since our last of 875 hhds. and 2,377 boxes, including 237 hhds. good and 75 hhds. prime Refining Cuba at 8 5-16c.; 200 hhds. scant fair Refining do. at 7¾c.; 38 hhds. very common do. do. at 7c.; 230 hhds. Refining Porto Rico at 8⅛c.@8¼c.; 95 hhds. St. Croix at 8⅛c.; 1,327 boxes Centrifugal at 9⅛c.; 950 boxes do. at 9¼c.; and 100 boxes Clayed at 9c. ₱ ℔. We quote: Fair Refining Cuba at 8c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8¾c.; Centrifugals, Nos. 10 and 13, 8¾c.@9⅜c. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand, with prices ruling firmer; Powdered quoted at 11c., Crushed at 11c., Granulated at 11c.@11⅛c., A's at 10½c.@10⅝c., and Yellow at 9c.@10c. ₱ ℔. The receipts of Raw Sugar since Aug. 1, and comparative stocks, have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Receipts since Aug. 1	7,392	2,315		99
Stock Aug. 7, 1873	106,645	47,711	215,588	7,477
Stock Aug. 8, 1872	92,566	80,325	74,540	4,006

TALLOW—Has been purchased to the extent of 73,000 ℔s., in lots, at 8⅜c.@8½c. for fair to very good stock, with prime to choice quoted at 8 9-16c.@8¾c....Of Stearine, 300 tcs. sold, to arrive, on private terms, and 50 tcs., here, at 8¾c., with strictly prime quoted at 8⅝c.@8¾c. Market weak.

WHISKY—Declined to 95½c. Sales 350 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A very good demand prevails for grain room, both on berth and charter, but the reduced offering of accommodation, and the very firm views of ship-owners have been against a free outward movement. Vessels for the Petroleum trade were in moderate request, and rates were fairly supported. Otherwise, the market was without much animation....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 150 hhds. Tobacco, at 47s. 6d., and, by steam, 60 bales Cotton, at ⅜d.@7 16d.; 400 bales do. at 5-16d.@⅜d. ₱ ℔.; 125 hhds. Tobacco at 50s.; 800 bbls. Flour at 4s. ₱ bbl.; 3,200 boxes Cheese at 70s.; also, a British ship, 1,333 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms. And, a British ship, 989 tons, and two British barks, 737 and 588 tons, with Nitrate, reported from Iquique, at 65s.@70s....For London, by sail, 2,500 bbls. Flour at 4s. ₱ bbl.; 340 hhds. Tobacco at 47s. 6d.; 20,000 Staves reported at 80s.; equal to 1,600 tons Oil-cake, in bags, and 3,000 bbls. do. on private terms, comprising the cargo of a British ship, 1,521 tons....Also a British ship, 999 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. ....For Glasgow, by steam, 800 bbls. Flour on private terms; 32,000 bushels Grain at 13½d. ₱ standard bushel; 8,000 bushels do. at 13d.@13½d. ₱ bushel; 1,000 boxes Cheese at 70s.; 30 boxes Bacon at 50s.; 5,000 Staves on private terms....For the United Kingdom or the Continent, a German bark, 454 tons, with Nitrate, reported from Iquique, at 75s....For Bristol, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Wheat (relet room) at 14d. ₱ bushel, and 20 tons Tallow at 50s. ₱ ton....For Cardiff, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 14d. ₱ bushel....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian brig, 385 tons, hence, with about 2,250 quarters Grain at 9s. 1½d. ₱ quarter, and £10 gratuity....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 525 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters Grain at 9s. 4½d. ₱ quarter. Also, two ships, 1,215 and 1,018 tons, and two barks, 386 and 319 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms. ....For Havre, a French bark, 589 tons, with Nitrate, reported from Iquique, at 80f....For Antwerp, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain, on private terms; and by steam, 4,000 bbls. Flour at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and 8,000 bushels Grain, shipment Sept. 10, at 15½d. ₱ bushel....For Bremen, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 14d. ₱ bushel, (vessel yet to arrive;) also, a German bark, 450 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 15,000 bushels Rye, 1,100 pks. Tobacco, 100 hhds. Tallow, 300 boxes Bacon, 50 pks. Beef, 2,400 sides Leather, and 3,000 pks. Mdse., at full market rates....For Continental ports, direct, a Norwegian bark, 534 tons, hence, with about 3,400 quarters Grain at 9s. 9d., and a British bark, 465 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters do. at 10s. ₱ quarter....For the Continent, a British bark, 538 tons, (to arrive,) hence with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum on private terms; a German bark, 450 tons, (to arrive,) hence with about 3,000 bbls. do. on private terms; a British bark, about 650 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,300 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) at 7s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; another, 713 tons, (to arrive,) hence with about 4,500 bbls. do. on private terms....For Trieste, an Italian brig, hence with about 1,600 bbls. Petroleum on private terms....For Galveston, an American schooner, 368 tons, hence with general cargo on private terms. ....For Damariscotta, Me., an American schooner, 109 tons, with Lumber from the James River, at $6 50.... For New-York, an American bark, 327 tons, and an American schooner, 283 tons, with Sugar, reported from Matanzas, at $9@$10, and an American bark, 324 tons, with do. from Cardenas, at $9 50.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market moderately active, but prices rather weak, although not quotably changed; sales of good to choice native Steers at $5 80; Texans, $2 75@$4 37½, closing quiet and weak. Shipments—2,200. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; quality only fair, many being rough, heavy grades, which are in light demand; sales of fair to choice Yorkers at $4 40@$4 50; extra, $4 85@$4 90; common heavy lots, $4 30@$4 35; shipments, 7,500. Sheep quiet and steady; receipts, 553; prices unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 2 cars reported to arrive, were 1,207 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,534 head, or 502 cars, against 389 cars for the same time last week. The market was dragging at about yesterday's prices. Most of the stock in the yards was common, for which there is no demand. About 1,200 head were disposed of. Sales of 106 head Kentucky Steers, ranging from 1,386 to 1,425 ℔s., at $5 87½@$6 25; 281 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,136 to 1,364 ℔s., at $5 60@$6 30; 298 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,010 to 1,370 ℔s., at $4 50@$5 87½; 83 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 955 ℔s. to 1,062 ℔s., at $4 25@$5; 96 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,185 ℔s. to 1,348 ℔s., at $5 25@$6. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,800 head, against 10,000 head for the same time last week. The market was active at yesterday's prices; sales of 1,800 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 70 ℔s. to 94 ℔s., at $4 50@$5 27; 1,085 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 78 ℔s. to 91 ℔s., at $4 90@$5 25; 1,515 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 58 ℔s. to 69 ℔s., at $6 25@$7 25; 30 head Canada Sheep, averaging 120 ℔s., at $5 50. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 4,800 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 17,000 head, against 15,700 head for the same time last week. The market was slow at a range of from $4 90@$5. Sales of a limited number Indiana Hogs, ranging from 174 ℔s. to 215 ℔s., at $4 70@$4 90; 223 head Ohio Stillers, averaging 210 ℔s., at $4 90; good Yorkers would bring $5.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Flour firm and in fair demand; sales of Extra Spring at $5 50@$6 75. Wheat in fair demand; sales of No. 2 Spring, spot, at $1 18 for Regular; $1 20 for Hard North-western; No. 1 Spring, $1 18½@$1 19; No. 2 do., seller August, $1 15½; seller September, $1 08¼; No. 3 do., $1 04@$1 05; Rejected, 89c. Corn firm and in fair demand, at 37⅝c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash or seller August; 38c.@38¼c. seller September; 38⅝c.@38¾c., seller October; High Mixed, 38c.; Rejected, 34c.; No. 1 Canal, 39½c.@39½c. Oats active and higher; sales of No. 2 at 27¼c., spot or seller August; 26c. seller September; Rejected, 25¼c.@25½c. Rye steady, at 59c. for No. 2. Barley steady; 70c. bid for No. 2 Fall; sales at 85c.@86c., seller September. Pork dull and lower at $15 50 spot on seller August. Lard dull and a shade lower at 7⅝c. spot. Bulk Meats steady; sales of Short Rib and Short Clear Middles at 9½c., loose; Shoulders held at 8c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull and lower at 91½c. Freights in fair demand, but at lower rates; Corn to Buffalo, 5c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 223,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, and 5,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 336,000 bushels Corn, 238,000 bushels Oats, and 10,000 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—Flour quiet, weak and unchanged. Wheat in good demand; sales of No. 3 Red Fall at $1 25; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 43; sample lots of choice to fancy, $1 50@$1 60. Corn steady at 38c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 38¼c.@39c., seller August; 39¼c., seller September. Oats dull and drooping, at 28½c.@29c. for No. 2, cash; 27½c., seller August; 27¼c., seller September. Rye dull and drooping, at 60c. for No. 2, at East side, on track. Whisky nominally lower; offered at 91c.; no sales. Pork firm at $16 75@$17. Dry-salted Meats held firmly; no sales. Bacon firm, but only a jobbing and order trade. Lard quiet at 8¼c.@8⅜c. for Refined. Live Hogs firm at $4 25@$4 50. Cattle steady; Texans range from $1 50@$4 75; Native Cows and Heifers, $2 12½@$4; Butchers', $3 75@$4 75; Good to Choice Steers, $5@$5 75. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 Cattle, and 1,600 Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7.—Flour in fair consumptive demand and steadier; sales of Family Extra at $6 50; A No. 1, $6 50; Fancy, $7 50. Wheat active and firm, at $1 20@$1 30, on arrival. Corn firm and in fair demand at 57c.@62c. for sacked. Oats firm and scarce at 44c.@46c. for sacked. Rye and Barley nominal. Pork steady; held at $16 25@$16 50. Bacon firm and in fair demand at 9¼c. for shoulders; 10⅞c.@11c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10⅞c.@11c. for Clear Sides, held higher for packed. Bulk Meats firm at 8¼c. for Shoulders; 9⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10c. for Clear Sides. Hams steady, at 13c.@13½c. for Plain; 14¼c.@15½c. for Sugar-cured and Fancy. Lard unchanged. Small lots of Provisions sold at ⅛c.@¼c. higher. Whisky quiet but firm, at 90c. Sales of 100 casks of Clear Sides Bacon at 11c.; also 100 casks Clear Rib Sides do. at 11c.@11¼c.; also 160,000 ℔s. Clear Rib Sides Bacon at 10c., buyer during the month.

TOLEDO, Aug. 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $1 55; Amber Michigan, seller September, $1 37½; old do., $1 46; No. 1 Red, $1 44; old do., $1 46; No. 2 Red, spot, $1 35½; seller September, $1 37; No. 3 Red, $1 25@$1 26; rejected Red, $1 06. Corn steady; sales of High Mixed, spot, at 43½c.; seller September, 45c.; seller October, 46¼c.; White, 54c.; damaged, 39c.@39¼c.; damaged, 32c. Oats steady; sales of No. 1 at 33c.; old, 34c.; No. 2, 31c.; Michigan, 32¼c.@32½c. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Lake and Rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 48,375 bushels; Corn, 175,476 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 30,700 bushels; Corn, 106,114 bushels. Rail Exports—Corn, 21,921 bushels; Oats, 750 bushels. Canal Freights to New-York—Wheat, 10½c.; Corn, 9⅞c.; Oats, 6¾c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers', $7@$8; Amber, $7 50@$8 50; White, $8@$9 28. Corn quiet; sales, 40,000 bushels Rejected at 40½c.@44c. Oats dull; quoted at 36c.@37c. Barley quiet; Canada held at 80c. Rye nominally 73c.@75c. Barley-malt steady; Prime Winter Western, $1 15@$1 20; Prime Canada, $1 25. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White Winter; $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales 2 cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 48; 1 car prime White Canada at $1 80. Corn lower; sales 3 cars low Mixed at 50c. Corn-meal, $1 15 for bolted; $1 10 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed lower; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $18@$19; Middlings, $19@$20, ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7½c. Corn and Rye, 6¾c. to New-York. Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts by Lake—14,000 bushels Wheat, 19,600 bushels Corn, 2,035,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments by Canal—1,236,000 feet of Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—Coffee—Rio, 18½c.@19½c. Molasses active; absence of bidders for want of stock. Flour active for the best grades; others dull; Superfine, $3 50; Extras, $4 50@$5 50; State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $7 25@$8 50; St. Louis do., $10. Wheat firmer; New Red, $1 48@$1 58; Old do., $1 65; White, $1 65@$1 85. Rye—New, 75c.@77c.; Old, 78c. @80c. Corn quiet and weak; Yellow, 58c.; Mixed Western, 56c.@57c. Oats steady; White, 47½c.@50c.; Mixed, 41c.@45c. Barley-malt and Barley unchanged. Whisky steady at 97c. Petroleum dull and declining; Refined, on the spot, 16½c.; sales, 10,000 bbls. do., September and October delivery, at 16⅝c.; Crude, 11¼c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—Flour unchanged, with good demand for New. Wheat steady for Southern; weak for Western. Corn in fair demand for White Southern, at 73c.@75c.; Yellow nominal at 58c.@59c.; Mixed Western firm at 57c. Oats steady; Southern, 40c.@44c.; Western Mixed, 41c.@42c. Rye firm and scarce at 70c.@72c. Hay unchanged. Provisions firmer and higher. Mess Pork firm at $18. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.; no Rib Sides in the market. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Rib Sides, 10¾c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11½c.; Hams, 14½c.@16c. Lard dull, 8¼c.@8½c. Western Butter unchanged. Whisky quiet at 96c.@96½c.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 25@$1 30. Corn firm at 44c.@47c. Rye steady at 68c.@72c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Butter steady. Provisions quiet but firmer. Pork firm; $16 50 bid; held at $16 62½@$16 75. Lard quiet and unchanged at 7¾c. for Summer. Bulk Meats quiet but firm at 8½c. for Shoulders; sales at 8¾c., buyer August; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c. Bacon steady; sales of Shoulders at $8 90@$9; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅝c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c. Whisky in good demand at 90c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—Corn firm, but scarce; White at 78c.@80c. Oats dull at 41c.@42c. Hay dull for prime at $21; choice scarce at $26. Bacon scarce and firmer at 9¾c. for Shoulders; 11½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 11¾c. for Clear Sides. Lard—Tierce dull at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Keg scarce at 10¾c.@11c. Whisky sold at 94c.@98c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—Sterling unchanged; Sight on New-York, ⅛c. premium. Gold, 115.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 7.—Flour steady; Extra Spring, $5 90@$6 65. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1 at $1 30½; No. 2 at $1 22¾, cash; $1 18¾ for August; $1 11¼ for September. Oats firm, but scarce; No. 2 at 27c. Corn firm and scarce; No. 2 Mixed at 38c. Rye firm and in fair demand; No. 1 at 60c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring at 80c. Freights unchanged. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 118,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Aug. 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in improved demand but weaker; sales of Extra White New at $1 62@$1 66; No. 1 White, New, $1 56; Old, $1 60; Amber Michigan Old, $1 40; New, $1 37. Corn steady at 46c.@47c. Oats in good demand at 34½c.@35½c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Wheat more active; sales, five cars No. 2 Canada Treadwell at $1 85. Rye in the street brings 75c.@78c. for New; Old held at 80c. Oats steady; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago on private terms; the first new Oats in the market were offered at 45c. Corn dull, but held at 57c.@59c. There was nothing done in Cattle to-day by which to make a market.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn advanced and in fair demand at 60c.@62c. Oats in fair demand and advanced at 37c.@42c. Bacon firm and in fair demand at 9¾c., for Shoulders, 11⅛c. for Clear Rib sides, and 11½c. for clear sides. Lard and Pork dull and prices nominal.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 7.—Wheat quiet and firmer; No. 1 held at $1 41@$1 42; No. 2 Red, $1 34@$1 35. Corn, Oats, and Petroleum unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 7.—Cotton dull and heavy; Middling, nominally, 18½c.; net receipts, 16 bales; gross, 200 bales; exports, coastwise, 667 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,373 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 7.—Cotton dull and easier; Middling, 18¼c.; Low Middling, 16¾c.@17c.; net receipts, 88 bales; exports, coastwise, 319 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 9,932 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—Cotton—Demand moderate; Middling, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; net receipts, 92 bales; gross, 318 bales; sales, 500 bales; last evening, 200 bales; stock, 18,539 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 7.—Cotton—Holders firm; demand light; offerings light; Middling, 18½c.; net receipts, 364 bales; sales, 62 bales; stock, 1,980 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 7.—Cotton steady; Good Ordinary, 15½c.; net receipts, 40 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 9,782 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 7.—Cotton dull; Middling, 18½c.; net receipts, 14 bales; stock, 927 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 7—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 94½; 1867s, 94½; 10-40s, 91½; Erie Railway Shares, 46½.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 46½.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 3-16 ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £307,000 during the past week. Erie Railway Shares, 46⅝.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £126,000.

4:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 94½; 1867s, 94⅞; 10-40s, 91½.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 7.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 97½ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Rentes, 57f. 20c. The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 37,000,000f. during the past week.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; sales of the new crop, shipped from Savannah or Charleston, at 8¾d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 62s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard, 38s. ₱ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable September and October, at 8¾d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,250 bales were American; sales of the new crop, not below Low Middling, shipped from Savannah or Charleston, at 8¾d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 7.—Petroleum, 37½f. for fine pale American.

LONDON, Aug. 7—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine opened at 31s. 6d., and closed at 31s. 6d.@32s. ₱ cwt.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 8, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MIMI—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Effie Germon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Families or other subscribers leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at $1 per month.*

Newspaper "enterprise" sometimes takes strange shapes, and it is impossible to admire them all. Among those which are most objectionable we venture to include the practice of publishing biographies of men before they are dead—and although this practice has been introduced by a "Professor," it seems none the less deserving of censure. In many cases it is a very cruel custom, for it must give great pain to the friends of the person who is suddenly treated as if he were dead. Yesterday the *Tribune* and *Evening Post* both published obituaries of Mr. MOTLEY. In one of these we are told that Mr. MOTLEY "has fallen in the midst of the greatest work of his life." The other assures us that he "possessed the capacities of a man," which, so far as we are aware, has never been disputed; and that he was "the pet of a beneficent Providence," though how the writer found this out we cannot tell. These "glowing" tributes were, after all, thrown away, for it turns out that Mr. MOTLEY has only had an attack of neuralgia. We all rejoice that his illness is not so serious as was at first reported, and we hope he will be properly impressed with the enterprise of some New-York journals in killing him and writing his epitaph before he was dead.

The following paragraph is going the rounds:

> "JOHN A. HECKSCHER, of this City, who distinguished himself in the late duel with HENRY W. GRAY by firing into the air, is sojourning at Newport. He secludes himself from society, says the *Boston Transcript*, and is represented as being very repentant."

We have already stated the truth about this affair. JOHN, otherwise "JOHNNY" HECKSCHER has gone to Europe, and could not be found at Newport if you were to offer $10,000 for him. He preferred to get out of the way. This fact will doubtless add to the reputation for "pluck" and "gallantry" which he now so deservedly possesses.

The Liberal Party in England has sustained another loss in the defeat of its candidate in East Staffordshire. That section of the county returned two Liberals at the election in 1868, and now a Conservative has been elected. No wonder there is talk of some of the Ministers resigning. Mr. GLADSTONE has frittered away his majority, and appears to have ruined his party besides. It is rather a curious fact that East Staffordshire will now be represented by two of the largest brewers in the world—Mr. BASS, of "Bass' ale," and Mr. ALLSOPP, of "ALLSOPP'S" ditto. The constituency cannot be said to be unmindful of the claims of Beer.

Meagre returns from North Carolina indicate the adoption of the constitutional amendments, and for this result the Republicans are not wholly blameless. They postponed active opposition so long that there was little hope it would be effective. Had such meetings as that at Newbern on Monday been held at an earlier day, and generally throughout the State, there is little doubt that the more mischievous of these amendments would have been defeated. This would certainly have been the case as to that in relation to the public debt. The State beyond question has a majority of Republican voters, and Republicans do not favor anything which will even give the opportunity to repudiate public obligations.

There is nothing new in the affidavit read yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, wherein the prosecuting witness narrates the efforts which were made to induce him to withdraw the complaint. It has been a common thing for the friends of persons about to be tried for felonies to use bribery and threats to induce complainants to abandon the prosecutions, and many of the worst offenders have escaped punishment by such means. In this work the criminals have had the assistance of disreputable lawyers, and the evil has become so great as to call for an effective remedy. Whether the lawyer who was charged yesterday with attempting to induce a complainant to commit perjury, in order that his client might escape, is guilty or not, is a question to be determined by the judicial inquiry which Recorder HACKETT properly ordered. Whatever may be its result, Assistant District Attorney ALLEN did nothing more than his duty in bringing the matter to the attention of the Court.

The famous "Pro-rata Freight" law of the State of Illinois is likely to find its way to the Supreme Court of the United States. Some of the railway companies, which object to it, hold that it is an encroachment on the authority given to Congress to "regulate commerce among the several States." A recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Reading Railroad *vs.* Pennsylvania sustains this view of the case, and interprets the authority of Congress as extending to the regulation of all freight taken up within a State and carried out of it, or taken up out of it and brought within it; in other words, all freight carried across State boundaries.

Public opinion in Canada seems to be thoroughly aroused in relation to the Pacific Railway scandal. The meeting in Montreal on Tuesday evening was largely attended, and while the language used was temperate, the Government was strongly censured for its conduct in this matter. The resolutions adopted declared that the honor of the country imperatively requires that the charges based upon the letters of Sir HUGH ALLAN shall be submitted immediately to a thorough investigation. The action of the meeting was based, apparently, upon the assumption that Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD intends to prorogue Parliament when it meets on the 13th inst., in order, as it is asserted, to prevent the prosecution of the inquiry. It is evident that a struggle is about to commence between the Ministers and the Opposition. If the Premier prorogues Parliament, or in any way attempts to prevent or delay the most thorough investigation of these charges, he will put an effective weapon for his own destruction in the hands of his enemies, which they will not hesitate to use.

The papers in the coal districts which are favorable to the combination of the anthracite coal companies, are strenuous in asserting that the advance in coal has not tended to produce any difficulty with the miners, and that the combination will restrain itself to moderate limits in future. This may be true, but it is certain that the advance up to the present time has been very rapid and very great. Ten cents a month may not seem much to the casual reader, but it is in reality a considerable percentage on the cost of coal. Being, moreover, the result of a purely arbitrary decision by an irresponsible body of men, it is calculated to alarm buyers. They cannot know how fast the process will go on, or where it will stop. The first effect of the combination is uneasiness among consumers. This can only be removed by experience, and newspaper assurances will go but a short way toward that end. The Pennsylvania Company has down to the present time forwarded 702,163 tons of coal this year, as against 681,462 tons for the same period last year, an increase of 20,701 tons, which does not look like cutting down production.

PLAIN SPEECH.

The Chicago *Times* has for some time been in a very independent frame of mind. Having acuteness enough to see that the Democratic Party was ruined by the disgraceful trade of last year, it does not hesitate to say so, and to point out very plainly some of the facts which make it impossible for that party ever again to win power. It is especially hard on the Democratic morning paper in this City, which it describes, bitterly, as the "New-York Tammany organ." The latter journal recently undertook to define the first principles of Democracy. Prominent among them was that "individualism whose chief aim (in the choice language of the *World*) is to curtail and circumscribe the sphere of governmental action." But this, says the Chicago paper, is "of all political ideas, the one with which the professional 'Democratic' leaders and 'statesmen' have the least sympathy." It goes on:

> "More arbitrary asserters of 'authority' over private judgment and individual liberty of action the world does not contain. Outside the Latin Church a more 'paternal' organization than the late Democratic Party has rarely ever existed. Whatever doctrine they have *professed* to hold, there have scarce ever been more vigorous practitioners of paternalism than the class of self-constituted 'statesmen' who do not blush in shame for the palpable lie when they tell us that the party they have controlled has always opposed the 'exercise by Government of its powers 'in such a manner as to interfere with the freedom and self-direction of private business and industry.' The statement is absolutely false. Hardly a Democratic Party 'leader' can be named who has not favored all manner of special legislation; all manner of protection to special interests; all manner of monopolies, and rings and swindles and steals, from slave-owning to salary-grabbing."

It is not necessary to cite proofs of the accuracy of this statement. They will occur to any one familiar with the political history of the United States, even for the past score of years. The crowning evidence of the rottenness of the Democracy was the existence and success of the Tammany organization. This organization substantially ruled the party. We do not mean that its crimes were known to all, or even to most Democrats, and condoned by them for the sake of its political power. But they were known to most of the Democratic leaders, who tacitly or openly connived at them. A party which could produce such leaders, and tolerate them, was necessarily useless for all good ends. Our readers cannot have forgotten how dumb the Democratic leaders were when the outrageous robberies of Tammany were exposed. They did not dare even then to kick TWEED out of their Convention in this State. They did not dare to condemn the four powerful leaders in this City. Of course, no party could survive such a disgrace. When an animal organism is unable to cast out corruption and disease it dies, and this was what happened to the Democratic Party. It not only could not rid itself of Tammany; it could not even escape its rule. It was Tammany that got up the coalition with the followers of JOHN COCHRANE and the *Tribune* in this City, and furnished a candidate for Cincinnati and Baltimore. Tammany hoped by that trick to again get control of the State, and especially of the City. It failed absolutely, and in its defeat it dragged down the Democracy of the whole country with it. It is the merest folly for the Democratic journals to be now prating about the "principles" of the Democracy. It has no principles. What remnants were left to it after the war have been thrown overboard. No one will ever vote the Democratic ticket again in any election of moment, except from the force of habit. All motives for voting it have disappeared, and if the party has not itself gone by the board—if there is still some sign of life in its lingering remains—it is of little importance. The end is only a matter of time, and of a very short time.

PUBLIC MARKETS.

By the recent action of the Board of Health, public attention has been called more generally than ever before to the buildings which serve this City for market purposes. Although the facts concerning these places have been frequently laid before our readers, very many people have now for the first time learned that this great City receives its food through a lot of ricketty sheds which would disgrace a village. It is a striking proof of the popular indifference to a matter of great importance that our markets have been allowed to fall into such a state that their outskirts have been declared nuisances, and summarily removed as dangerous to life and health. The distributing point for the food of a vast population should at least be cleanly, but with us, as the late agitation of the subject has caused everybody to know, it has been foul as well as unsightly.

The market evils, which have become so disgraceful and dangerous, are the result of permitting a great public business to grow up without regulation. The few sheds which originally composed Washington Market were ample for the early needs of the City, and were not wholly unsuited in appearance to a primitive epoch. The transactions of a limited business allowed the sheds to be kept clean, and contiguous as they were to the dwellings of that day, and situated on an ample water front, they admirably answered the necessities of both buyers and sellers. Washington Market, therefore, became so firmly established as a public institution that it lost none of its prestige as population moved away from it to the northward. People had become accustomed to it, and continued to resort to it for their supplies. While it continued to be the receiving and distributing point for the food supply of a large population, and while its importance to the public was thus constantly increasing, it failed to receive proper official attention. Until a very late day, the City rulers looked upon it simply as a means of extorting unreasonable fees for the benefit of knavish politicians. It was allowed to grow in any fashion that suited the whims of the market men, and to become so foul that the main market itself was dangerous to health when it passed out of the hands of the Ring.

Private enterprise recognized the necessities of the City and sought to meet them. The first effort was to divert trade altogether from the old site by the erection of the capacious Manhattan Market, adjacent to the present dwelling portion of the City, and standing upon a fine water front. But the experiment was a failure. People continued to go to Washington Market for their supplies, and the result of this enterprise proved beyond all doubt that the site down-town would continue to be the chief market-place of the City. It is equally true that the several markets owned by the City, and used for retailing, are no longer necessary for the public convenience. Their places have been taken by the green grocers, now to be found in every portion of the City, who sell as cheaply as the retail market men, and whose supplies are of equally good quality. As these buildings are no longer needed for public use, and are, with one exception, utterly unfitted for market purposes, they should be disposed of, and the City relieved of the expense of maintaining them. On the other hand, as it seems certain that the great wholesale food-mart of the City must remain on the site of Washington Market, a building should be erected there which will be adequate to the needs of the City. Efforts to provide such a structure have been made heretofore, but they have always failed because of the clashing of rival interests. The most recent attempt was by the market men themselves, who had a bill passed by the last Legislature leasing them the site, and binding them to erect a suitable building, but the bill was vetoed by Gov. DIX upon grounds that sustained his action.

The matter is, therefore, precisely where it has been for many years, except that the market is all the time becoming more crowded, more dilapidated, and of necessity more foul. The public health, if not public decency and convenience, will soon require the entire destruction of the sheds dignified with the name of Washington Market. The question has therefore become one requiring immediate attention. It should be fully and candidly discussed until a proper decision is reached, and this being done, action in the matter should be taken at once. There seem to be but three courses open. The City may itself build the required edifice; the scheme of last Winter may be revived, with provisos for the protection of the public interests required by the veto of Gov. DIX; or the site may be sold outright, and the trade violently forced to find some other outlet. We do not believe the last alternative could be ventured upon in the face of the strong public sentiment against it, and practically the choice lies between the other two. If a fair revenue can be obtained for the City by throwing open a lease of the ground to general competition, it is obviously better to take that course than for the City to undertake the erection of a building. The more completely the City can get out of the market business the better it will be. This fact is fully recognized in connection with the smaller markets scattered about the City as retail depots, and it is equally applicable to the wholesale marts of Washington and Fulton. Whatever is done in this matter should be done only upon knowledge of all the facts, but we should not halt between different opinions until the Board of Health pulls down all our markets as public nuisances.

THE EFFECT OF THE RAIN.

The rain which has fallen so plentifully at intervals during the past ten days, although coming, so to say, at the eleventh hour, is nevertheless calculated to do a great deal of good. Long Island and New-Jersey may be said to be the gardens of New-York. While the first crop of the season was being cultivated, both suffered so severely from the drouth that the yield of each has proved to be far below that of last year. The consumers, however, are greater losers by this misfortune than the farmers, for instead of being able, as they expected, to select from an abundant supply of vegetables at the minimum of cost, they have been compelled to accept whatever they could get at high rates. So long as the South had a monopoly of the trade, it did not seem unreasonable that high prices should prevail; but when the Long Island and New-Jersey farmers began to contribute to the market, it was supposed, as a matter of course, that the strain on the housekeeper's purse would be immediately relaxed. It is scarcely necessary to inform our readers that this expectation has not been realized. The cabbages were not more than half the size they would have attained had the weather been favorable. The lettuce was so affected by the sun as to be almost entirely free from the milky juice, from which it derives its name; the radishes were tough and spongy; the potatoes small—and, in short, there has, so far, been nothing of the vegetable kind that could be considered really good. The reason the farmers have not been losers to any considerable extent by the short crops is because the prices, as we have said before, remained very nearly as high as they were when the growers of the South were sending up their produce. Getting paid double the usual price for half a crop, enabled them to clear a handsome profit over and above expenses, and to deposit sums in the banks that would seem large in the eyes of most of the over-worked, poorly paid residents of cities. They have their second crops yet to turn into money, and the Long Island farmer, particularly, has been in the habit of looking upon the remuneration for the second crop as so much clear gain. The recent rains will make it all the more valuable this year.

The housekeepers will also be benefited, but not enough to compensate for what they have lost through high prices. To them the rain will be of service in so far as it may improve the quality of milk and butter. In the absence of grass, cows had to be fed on something that it is safe to presume was not a good substitute. The after-math, or second crop of grass, now begins to show itself in the meadows, the cows will be vastly improved in condition by it, and the milk and butter will, as a consequence, be more plentiful. The improvement in the quality of the former, however, will scarcely be apparent to City consumers. With the present arrangements for serving it in New-York, grass or no grass, the milk is pretty certain to remain the same. The price may be somewhat reduced for the sake of appearances, but the quality cannot be materially changed for the better. The majority of the dealers will not benefit by the increased production either, for the reason that the process by which they manufacture milk is capable of being influenced by the weather only to the extent that it may affect the supply of Croton water. To be sure, there are dealers who procure the milk "direct from the farms," and who simply dilute it to meet the requirements of a growing trade. While milk was so scarce on the farms, they had an excuse for employing other than natural agencies to assist them to meet the demand. Milk that comes from the cow in such a thin condition that it won't stand water has to be thickened and strengthened by artificial means, and, under the circumstances, it is, perhaps, unkind to be too severe in condemning those who thought they were doing no wrong in adopting such an ingenious plan for keeping up with their business. It looks now as if the milk would be thick enough for the remainder of the year to admit of dispensing altogether with the use of chalk, sugar, molasses, and the rest of the perfectly harmless ingredients that have been drawn upon so extensively within the past few months. This will be one of the greatest benefits the rain can confer. The mortality among children will be lighter because of it, and many other advantages will accrue that cannot well be enumerated in the compass of an ordinary newspaper article.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

In these days, when fortune-hunters of either sex go about swindling each other, and the hot weather is recognized as the regular harvest time for matrimonial adventurers, a striking illustration of proficiency in the art of social cozening has particular interest. The fellow who pretended last month, at Cape May, to be an Earl and the Captain of an iron-clad was plainly a mere vulgar pretender. It was the stupidity of those around him, rather than his own wit, that kept up the joke so long. His opportunity was a golden one, and, had he really been clever, he might easily have bagged a hundred thousand or so, and, perhaps, carried off a rich wife. But he grew insolent under the smile of fortune, and his sacrifices to Bacchus completed the ruin that too preposterous bragging had begun. His fate has thus become a sad monument of misdirected ambition, a dismal warning to the swindlers of the future whose ambitious greed outruns their social culture and eclipses their histrionic talent. The same may be said, in a measure, of the fate of ELIZABETH CLAPMAN; and yet that this bold and ingenious female is a genius in her way will be acknowledged, we think, by all experts who are made familiar with her history.

ELIZABETH has lately been practicing her profession at Newcastle, England. There have been at Newcastle some very clever persons in the same line, yet that Miss CLAPMAN did not carry coals there for nothing has been demonstrated by her signal and graceful triumph over all opposition. In the end she was overknown, like that famous *Bombastes* of whom it is written, "He conquered all but *Fusbos, Fusbos*, him;" but the conqueror came from elsewhere, and was not produced by Newcastle to avenge the wrongs of her less gifted children. Some months ago, it appears, Miss CLAPMAN, in attire neat but not gaudy, and with a certain haughty expression and carriage tempered by lady-like modesty, turned up at Newcastle for the first time. She called first on a certain real estate agent, with an order to see a piece of property which had been intrusted to him for sale. The property was inspected by the lady with languid grace and no great appearance of interest. She would think of the purchase, she said, but she already had a beautiful home at Malton, and did not know that she would care to change. However, she would buy a few houses at Newcastle, having some loose cash and liking the place, and would arrange the purchase through the same agent. She had few or no friends, she added, with tender melancholy. Indeed, if she did not find a friend in a few weeks she would leave all her property to the poor of Malton. This plaintive suggestion was found, by the agent, to be fruitful of thought and speculation. It induced him, among other things, to insist on introducing Miss CLAPMAN into the bosom of his family. So lovely and opulent a stranger ought not, he argued, to be thus left without a friend, and, so far as in him lay, that unhappy contingency should be forestalled at all hazards. Pending this state of mind on his part, and a protracted series of visits on Miss CLAPMAN'S, that lady became, purely as a matter of temporary convenience, a borrower from her friend, the agent, to a handsome figure. On the strength of her intimacy with his family, Miss CLAPMAN likewise became a patron of various tradesmen in Newcastle to a degree that quite gave a fillip to the business of the town. Presently she made a will, leaving among other things a legacy of £5,000 to her "dear friend, MARY ANN LAMBERT," wife of the agent described, together with her gold watch, tea-service, seal-skin jacket and other trifles. Besides this £300 were left to Mr. LAMBERT, likewise with a gold watch, and further mementoes. The fair testator was evidently persuaded of her speedy demise, for she left minute directions how she was to be buried, and described her tombstone, which was to cost some hundreds, and be surmounted by a wreath of flowers.

These prudent and generous arrangements effected, and her affairs with the LAMBERTS and the Newcastle shop-keepers having reached a satisfactorily one-side condition, Miss CLAPMAN turned her thoughts to softer themes. At a happy moment, there presented himself in the town a romantic young gentleman from Barnard Castle in whose susceptible heart Miss CLAPMAN'S dark eyes, and diamonds, and seal-skin garments, speedily wrought a deep impression. He pictured himself as the son of a well-known baronet, and soon basked in the smiles of his chosen one, as well as in the favor of her friends. That the fair ELIZABETH was profoundly moved by this fascinating youth was made too clear in the sequel. In fact, nearly the whole of the booty she had been at such pains to secure, was soon made over to him in the way of gages of affection. The reader would hardly guess at the climax. One fine morning Miss CLAPMAN disappeared from Newcastle, and, by an odd coincidence, on the same fine morning all the spoons and family jewels of the LAMBERT family also disappeared. The absconding lady was apprehended and secured at Barnard Castle, but not so the spoons and jewels. Neither was the companion of Miss CLAPMAN'S flight anywhere to be found. To tell the truth, that prudent gentleman had made off, not only with the last fruits of his loved one's industry, but with all she had succeeded in amassing during many previous months. Never was there a more flagrant instance of a biter being bit. Nor did the evidence of this artful person's preeminence in rascality end here. By a network of cunning strategy that has elicited the warmest admiration of the detectives, he continued to throw his pursuers totally off the scent, and it was not even conjectured, until three weeks after he had sailed, that he had taken a steam-ship for New-York. The upshot of all this is, that the luckless Miss CLAPMAN will make a sojourn of considerable length in Australia, while her quondam paramour will be flourishing, no doubt, at Long Branch or Cape May. So knowing an operator is likely to make his way wherever he goes, and ladies of an adventurous turn, visiting American watering-places, and who may object to pointing another moral like that set forth by ELIZABETH CLAPMAN, had better be on the look-out for him. An expert capable of cutting into and dissecting a gem of ELIZABETH'S quality, must be of adamantine temper indeed, and, skillful as are some of our native "confidence men," we question if any of them are of the stuff that makes such a diamond as this.

THE USES OF BALLOONS.

Whatever surprise may be in store for us, as regards the achievements of balloons, it is altogether unlikely that they can ever be rendered available for regular commercial purposes. They may be made of vast use in the way of developing meteorological science, may perform services in times of military exigency to be gained through no other instrumentality, and will always form an interesting addition to the amusements of popular gatherings; but that they can ever be made of practical utility for the regular transportation of freight or passengers is in the highest degree improbable. Current speculation is founded, indeed, on an opposite hypothesis, but the more closely the subject is examined the less likely will it seem that balloons will ever come in use for the prosaic purposes we mention. It is barely possible that such a machine as Prof. WISE is now busy upon may cross the Atlantic—we hope it will, for his courage deserves success—but that other balloons can be sent with regularity as a matter of business speculation, would even then still remain the subject of legitimate doubt.

Of the many difficulties in the way to such a traffic, the most obvious are the great expense, the extreme delicacy of the apparatus, and the critical mechanical processes incident to making a start. An air-ship big enough to have a chance to cross the sea costs, to begin with, a large sum. The amount of dead weight it can carry is very limited, and the running expenses are wholly disproportionate. If passengers could be found willing to pay a thousand dollars, and take the risk of a balloon-flight to Europe in three days, rather than the (comparative) certainty of steam transit in ten, of course the returns would be of some value; but even then the number of such passengers must be limited, and there would be practical difficulties which, to many, at least, would prove insurmountable. For example, no one with a heavy insurance on his life would be allowed, we presume, without forfeiture of his policy, to take such a trip. It might be, as some sanguine people assure us, as safe as driving in one's own carriage; but we doubt whether the insurance companies would be disposed to think so. The probable refusal of the underwriters, too, to take any risks on the balloons would have a serious bearing on the speculation. Like the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, the balloon-owners might, truly, insure themselves; but this is open to the pretty well tested objection of working to the advantage of those who happen to be short of a stock, rather than to the real owners of it. In a word, to make a balloon line profitable, as a competitor to steam-ships and railways, a cheaper and more readily controlled motor than that now in use is apparently indispensable; and this would have to be superadded to what is now theory, but may, we admit, be proved fact, as regards the steadiness and force of the easterly air currents, of which it is proposed to take advantage.

Much stress is laid by some on the mail facilities balloons may be expected to afford. If it can be shown that balloon mails can be depended on to cross over from America to Europe in three days, such an expectation would certainly be reasonable. But it would be of no use to take postal matter by balloon, except at very high rates, and people who wish to pay high rates would be more likely, we fancy, to trust an ocean cable than an ocean balloon. A few hours will remain better for such a purpose than a few days, and of the comparative certainty of transmission we need say nothing. Nor does this include all the objections. As regards transit by balloon there can be no return post. The balloon once started, if it goes on at all, must still go eastward. If an air-ship bound for New-York goes up, that is, at London, her course must take her *via* Russia, Siberia, Japan, the Pacific, Oregon, and continental America, to her destination. The air current will not change from east to west to suit her convenience. If it did, it might interfere with that of other balloons leaving New-York, at the same time, for Europe. But, if the passage of the air-ship hence to Europe is to take three days, the aerial circumnavigation of the globe would take twenty-four. In other words, the balloon post from England to the United States would require twenty-one days for transmission—a period unfavorable to the permanent success of such a line. It is manifest that the same objection would apply to the transmission of either passengers or freight in the same direction. For an exceptional purpose, then, in the absence of telegraph wires, or lines of steam-ships or railways, it is conceivable that an air-ship might be of vast service in either of the suggested capacities. That it should be so, however, we must assume the steadfastness of the easterly air-currents—which yet remains to be demonstrated—and further assume that the more vulgar and terrestrial means of intercommunication are likely to diminish instead of increasing on the globe as it rolls on.

On the whole, then, the tangible utility of flying machines, judging the matter in the most liberal way with the aid of such knowledge as we now possess, is pretty certain to be restricted to scientific and military purposes, and it is idle to suppose that the mercantile interests of mankind are in any direct manner likely to benefit by them. The indirect advantages, however, which the pursuit of aerial science may evolve, obscure and doubtful as they now seem, may prove incalculable; and for this reason the deep interest felt by mankind in such experiments may be warranted and ultimately repaid. Certainly, when FRANKLIN drew down the lightning from Heaven with his kite, no one thought of or hoped for the Atlantic cable, and it is conceivable that something as stupendous may spring from the hopes and efforts of aerial navigators which now, to some eyes, may look only frivolous and incredible. In any event, we sincerely hope that Prof. WISE may make his proposed journey in safety.

CHOLERA STALLS.

In tearing down the filthy booths about Washington and Fulton Markets, the Health Commissioners have shown a right conception of their duties, and a vigor in discharging them which promises well for their future administration. This crumb of comfort comes seasonably to refresh the courage which the elevation of "Reformers" like MATSELL and CHARLICK had rudely shaken. It is consoling to know that, however much the morals of the City may suffer, its health at least is in trustworthy hands. We hope and do not doubt that the Health Board will continue to display the same energy until all the unclean places of the City are thoroughly purified.

Meanwhile, during the Summer season, especially, renewed attention should be paid to the quality of the food sold, not only in these but in all other markets and retail provision-shops throughout the City. Most of all, the itinerant venders of fish, fruit, and vegetables, and the old men and women who peddle green apples and stale lemonade at street stands, should be looked after. It is doubtful if in any other city in the world, of equal importance, such indiscriminate license would be given to irresponsible persons to sell eatables and drinkables utterly unfit to eat or drink. So far as we have ever heard, these street peddlers are subjected to no sort of inspection or restraint, although any passer-by can satisfy himself at a glance of the deleterious nature of their wares. Their lemonade, for example, just now a favorite article of corner commerce, is made, in all probability, of spoiled lemons, eked out, perhaps, with some cheap, pernicious acid, and colored crimson with cochineal. All day long this delectable compound is exposed, in an open vessel, to the dust, the flies, the various contaminations of the street. At the end of the day, the portion left unsold is by no means thrown away by these thrifty merchants, but kept over, absorbing vile tenement-house emanations through the night, and so added to the next day's stock. Such a drink, during the hot weather, can be little short of poisonous.

The fruit sold by these peddlers is usually of a piece with their fluids. Unripe apples and peaches, bruised oranges, half-rotten bananas, are hawked about day after day, rapidly decaying in the hot sun. To these delicacies, many of the licensed venders add stale fish and vegetables, picked up at a bargain in the markets after the day's sales, and easily disposed of in the poorer quarters. Most of the stuff thus sold is unwholesome, much of it absolutely injurious to health. In all probability, if the immediate causes of disease could be accurately and invariably fixed, the unripe fruit and stale drinks sold by street peddlers would be found responsible for a large proportion of Summer maladies.

The Health Commissioners should not fail to keep an eye on these street merchants. We do not forget that many of them are poor old men and women, whose little apple-stands furnish their sole means of livelihood. They should not be dealt with harshly, nor, so far as is consistent with the public health, shut off from the way of earning an honest living. But they cannot be permitted to live by disseminating disease and death. All these peddlers should be put under some sort of supervision, and their stock, when unfit for human consumption, relentlessly condemned.

THE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

DEFENSE OF THE MARYLAND SYSTEM—A NEW EDUCATION JOURNAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The first speaker at this morning's session of the National Educational Association was Mr. Newell, of Maryland, who took the floor to answer some allegations made against the public-school system of his State by Mr. Atherton, in the course of last evening's discussion. He thought that, instead of being "a sort of a system," it was not excelled by that of any other State, and he defended his opinion by an analysis of the law on the subject. Dr. Van Bokkelin, formerly of Maryland, spoke to the same effect, and added a wish that the education afforded in our public schools might be of the highest grades. He closed by denouncing the system of applying to the General Government for aid for local schools.

Mr. Hancock, of Ohio, approved of education by the Government, because he knew of no nation whose people had been thoroughly taught by private enterprise. He then offered a resolution to the effect that the funds derived from the sale of public lands ought to be devoted to educational purposes. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, after which Prof. Atkinson, of the Boston Institute of Technology, said he approved of the resolution, but in his opinion the system of Government schools ought never to supersede the present. Mr. Brown, of Louisiana, then spoke of education in the South. He was followed by Prof. Atherton, who answered the objections which had been made to his paper on the "Relation of the General Government to Education." Dr. McCosh then made another attack on the system of granting subsidies to agricultural colleges. This subject is one which by its connection with other questions has very frequently come before the convention. The debates upon it have been the warmest of the session, and have called forth the ablest speeches and most abundant applause. Mr. Gibbs was the next speaker, and his subject was "Education in the Southern States." He was formerly Secretary of State in Florida, is now the Superintendent of its schools, and is the first negro ever appointed to such a position. His paper was long, ably prepared, and greeted with much applause. He was followed in the discussion by President Fairchild, of Berea College, Kentucky.

The association there listened to a brief speech from ex-Gov. Seymour, of New-York. He spoke of his pleasure at being at the convention, and of the great importance of the teachers' profession. He closed by praising the public school system of New-York, and by giving it as his opinion that the highest grades of education were as much the right of every man as the lowest.

During the morning letters were received from President Grant and Gov. Dix expressing heartfelt sympathies with the objects of the association, and regret at their compulsory absence. The first number of the *New-York State Educational Journal* has been widely circulating this morning. It is established by the teachers of the association and devoted to popular education and science, and is edited and published by O. R. Burchard, of Buffalo.

The only paper read before the Normal Department this afternoon, was one by Mr. Buckham, Principal of the State Normal School at Buffalo, upon the "relative contribution of scholarship and methods to the power of the teacher." Mr. Pounds, of Illinois, offered a resolution to the effect that all normal schools should have practice schools attached, upon which opinion was divided, and the discussion vigorous. The Department of Elementary Schools discussed the question: "What number of school hours daily is most profitable for children under ten years of age," the subject being opened by Mr. Rickoff, Superintendent of the Ohio schools. Also, before this department, Mr. J. W. Dickinson, of Massachusetts, read a report on the Kinder-garten. Before the Department of Superintendence, Mr. Eliot, Chancelor of Washington University, Missouri, read a paper upon Western university education.

As has been uniformly the case the exercises before the department of higher instruction were the best attended, and the most interesting of the afternoon. The subject was "A Liberal Education for the Nineteenth Century," and the paper was prepared by Prof. Atkinson, of the Boston Institute of Technology. He took a very "advanced" view of the question, favoring an increase in the amount of study of the modern languages, and a corresponding decrease in the amount of the classical languages learned. He also thought that mathematics were now studied in a wrong and awkward manner. The paper was elaborate and careful, and hopes that it would be published were expressed. The following discussion was a very excited one, and was participated in by Mr. Hammond, of Massachusetts; Prof. Mears, of Hamilton, and Prof. Joynes, of Virginia.

The exercises at the closing session of the association were of a very fragmentary character. President White, of Cornell, who was to have read a paper on coeducation, which he is understood to favor, and Mr. Buckham, President of the University of Vermont, who was expected to discuss the question of educating American youth in Europe, were both unavoidably absent. Accordingly the President filled the time by calling upon prominent men from the various States, first taking the opportunity to express his pleasure that the association was made up from representatives of so many States, and that so unusual a number of college men were in attendance.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then accepted. It contained resolutions of regret at the death of Dr. McGuffey; of thanks to those who had aided the association to accomplish its present successful meeting, and also a resolution favoring the unconditional return of the Japanese indemnity.

After a few words from Mr. Langston, of Howard University, District of Columbia, Hon. Jos. White, of Massachusetts, expressed his gratitude at the harmony shown in the Convention, and spoke of the efforts in Massachusetts to establish art, technical and normal schools. Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, brother of Henry Ward Beecher, was then introduced, and received with applause. He spoke of the dignity of the teachers' profession, and of a need that a teacher should feel a brotherlike sympathy for his pupils if he would succeed. Prof. Joynes was then introduced to speak for the South. He showed the bright side of affairs at the South, the dark side having been already presented by others. He said that although the endowed schools of Virginia were bankrupt after the war, they last year had more scholars than ever before. He was followed by Mr. Binford, also of Virginia, who spoke of the increasing appreciation of education at the South. Mr. McIver, of North Carolina, then spoke of the state of education at the South, and of the educational law in his State.

Next came the report of the Committee on Honorary Memberships, recommending that the following gentlemen be elected honorary members: Luther Caldwell, Mayor of Elmira; G. M. Diven, President of its Board of Education, and Messrs. Moss, Yeomans, Beardsley, Smith, and Chapman, citizens of Elmira; also, Gov. Dix, ex-Gov. Seymour, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The unanimous acceptance of the report was followed by brief speeches from Messrs. Normands, of Maine; Jillson, of South Carolina, and Brown, of Louisiana.

President Northrup then introduced his successor, Mr. S. W. White, of Illinois, who expressed his thanks for the honor and his hopes for the future success of the association, which, after singing "Old Hundred," adjourned until next year.

The meeting just adjourned is spoken of as most successful, more members having enrolled themselves than at any other session. The place of meeting next year is not definitely settled, although the Board of Directors have informally expressed their preference for Detroit. Urgent invitations have been received from St. Paul, Minn., Madison, Wis., and Utica, N. Y.

EXTENSION OF RAILROAD FACILITIES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 7.—The first passenger-train south to the Little Missouri River, on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, went down to-day. The Little Missouri is twenty and a half miles below Arkadelphia, and ninety-two below Little Rock. The track-laying is progressing at the rate of a mile and a half per day, and it is the intention to reach Fulton in twenty days.

THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS.

THE CONVENTION AT RICHMOND — THE PLATFORM ADOPTED AND NOMINATIONS MADE.

RICHMOND, Aug. 7.—The vote in the Conservative Convention, last night, for candidate for Governor, resulted in the choice of Kemper, who led Withers by 75 votes, out of a total of 450. The nomination of Kemper was then made unanimous, and the convention soon after adjourned.

TO-DAY'S SESSION.

The convention opened this morning with prayer, by Rev. Dr. J. B. Jetter, of the Baptist Church. A committee of three was appointed to wait on Col. C. Withers to invite him to a privileged seat, and to ascertain if he will consent to accept the nomination for Lieutenant Governor. During the absence of the committee Col. Skeen, of Alleghany, stated that the convention had not approached Col. Withers properly, but that, if they desired him to serve on the ticket, they should nominate him by acclamation, and then ascertain if he would consent. Amid the applause which ensued Gen. J. M. Walker, of Pulaski, the most prominent candidate for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, took the stand, and stated that, although not a delegate, he desired the indulgence of the convention to second the nomination of Col. Withers, which he proceeded to do in graceful and eloquent language, withdrawing his own name. At this stage of the proceedings Col. Withers, accompanied by the committee, made his appearance in the building and was greeted enthusiastically, the convention en masse rising and cheering him. Upon reaching the platform, Col. Withers, being introduced, said he felt totally incapable of giving expression to his feelings. When first approached upon the subject of accepting a second position he peremptorily declined, although he intended to use every emotion of his heart and every effort of his intellect to promote, as he had heretofore done, the success of the Conservative cause. When he came to the building his mind had not changed, and he still expected to decline, but when friend after friend approached him and he was besieged with earnest requests to serve his people, he felt he could hold out no longer and must surrender.

If he would listen to his heart and feelings he would still refuse, but he was willing to work anywhere and in any position to defeat the enemies of the Conservative Party in Virginia.

The enthusiasm which ensued was of the wildest description, delegates and spectators joining in the tremendous and continuous applause.

A similar attempt was made to nominate Col. J. M. Walker, who had withdrawn his name for Lieutenant Governor in favor of Col. Withers, for the office of Attorney General, but Col. Walker positively declining, the attempt failed. P. W. McKinney, of Prince Edward County, and Hon. R. T. Daniels, of Richmond, were then nominated for Attorney General, and their several claims and merits ably indorsed.

Gen. James A. Walker, of Pulaski County; Gen. J. H. Williams, of Frederick County, and D. J. Godwin, of Portsmouth, were also nominated for Attorney General. All the candidates were indorsed in speeches which consumed several hours, when finally the roll of counties was ordered to be called, resulting as follows: Williams and Godwin having declined, the whole number of votes cast was 118,541, of which Daniels received 46,236, Walker 38,604, McKinney 33,701. A number of counties changed votes solidly to Daniels, when a motion to make his nomination unanimous was carried amid great applause.

Mr. Daniels accepted in a stirring speech, after which a recess was taken till 8 P. M., when the platform will be reported.

The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed during the day, and the proceedings were conducted amid much enthusiasm.

Upon the reassembling of the convention at 8:30 o'clock, the Committee on Business, through Hon. James Barbour, of Culpepper, reported the following series of resolutions on the declaration of principles, which were adopted:

We, the representatives of the Conservative people of Virginia, in convention assembled, do declare:

First—That a contrast of the condition of Virginia under Conservative government with the condition of those Southern States which have been under radical rule, illustrates the wisdom of the people of Virginia in the adoption of their plan of State policy, and demonstrates the necessity of continuing the powers of the State Government in the control of the conservative people of the Commonwealth.

Second—That the chief purpose of the Conservative Party of Virginia is to secure to every citizen of this Commonwealth, whether native or adopted, of the white or the colored race, exact and impartial justice, and to promote by wise and beneficent legislation the prosperity of our whole people.

Third—That the Conservative Party of Virginia, disclaiming all purpose of captious hostility to Gen. Grant, will judge him impartially by his official action, and will cordially co-operate in every measure of his Administration which may be beneficent in its design, and calculated to promote the welfare of the people and to cultivate sentiments of good will between the different sections of the Union.

Fourth—That the interests of a large section of this Union, no less than those of Virginia, demand the speedy enlargement and completion of the great James River and Kanawha water-line that should connect the waters of the Ohio with those of the Chesapeake, affording to the teeming population of the West cheap transportation of their products to the points of shipment and marts of trade in the East. The completion by the Government of this great design of George Washington, would be an additional bond of union between the communities whose products and commodities would pass over the line of the great national work.

Fifth—We recognise as a fundamental political truth that upon the intelligence and virtue of its people must rest the prosperity, power, and pre-eminence of a State. We point with pride to the successful establishment and progress of the free school system of Virginia, inaugurated and conducted under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, for which we are indebted to the wisdom and zeal of a Conservative State Government. Liberal provision ought to be continued for the support and extension of the free schools for the white and colored races respectively.

Resolutions were passed declaring the late oyster law oppressive and unjust, and deserving correction by legislative enactment, changing the plan of the city and county party organization, and providing for only three resident members of the State Executive Committee.

The following telegram from Gen. Kemper was received:

GORDONSVILLE, Aug. 7. 1873.

To Hon. Thomas Bocock:

I accept the nomination with a profound sense of its just responsibilities, but without fear of defeat. Let all true Virginians stand together for the sake of Virginia.

(Signed,) JAS. L. KEMPER.

The Convention adjourned sine die, and was resolved into a mass-meeting at 11 o'clock, to allow the most prominent speakers to address the vast assemblage.

FIGHTING AMONG THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 7.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Coffeeville, Kan., says information reached that place yesterday that the Cherokee Indians were having a bloody war among themselves at Cady's Bluff, about thirty-five miles south of there. The trouble grew out of the election held on Aug. 4, in which what is known as the Ross faction came out ahead. The other two factions are termed Independent and Downing's. All the parties are determined, and the probability is there will be a severe struggle. The latest report says about seventy-five armed men of the Ross faction are lying quiet and awaiting orders. Their opponents declare their determination to continue the fight.

THE LESLIE FRAUDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 7.—The investigation into the frauds committed by Leslie through the false records of mortgages proves that the total amount will not exceed $50,000. Thus far only twenty-five spurious mortgages have been discovered, amounting to $90,000, and the losses are confined to one insurance company and two building associations. The loss will probably be made good by ex-Recorder Hanseman, whose clerk was a party to the frauds.

THE CHEROKEE ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 7.—Election returns have been received from three districts in the Cherokee Nation—Delaware, Saline, and Chowceskowee—which the Downing party has carried by decided majorities, and feel hopeful of electing a majority to the Council.

MURDER OF A REVENUE OFFICER.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 7.—A fight took place yesterday in Scott County, between a small force of revenue officers, under Col. Geo. S. Egbert, United States Deputy Marshal, and a gang of illicit distillers, in which a man named Willcox, an assistant of the Marshal, was killed by John A. Vangard, who had previously surrendered, but was rescued by his friends. The Marshal had but three men, while his opponents numbered eight.

ANOTHER MURDER.

A WATCHMAN THROWS A FIREMAN OF A STEAM-SHIP OVERBOARD.

A murder of a somewhat peculiar nature was committed last night on board the steamer Atlas, lying at Pier No. 12 North River. It appears from the statements of the police that for some days past an ill-feeling was entertained toward Hugh Murray, one of the firemen on board the steamer, by David Jones, the watchman on board the steamship. Murray, who hailed from Greenock, was only twenty-one years old, and of slight build, while Jones, who, it is understood, belongs to Cardiff, Wales, is a man in the prime of life, and of powerful proportions. On two or three previous occasions, Murray and Jones have come into conflict without any serious result, Jones, however, coming off victorious.

Last evening Murray went on shore, and after a tour through the dens of the First Ward, returned to his vessel intoxicated. He crossed the gang-plank with some difficulty, and was proceeding to the fireman's quarters, amidships, when he was met by Jones, and the old grudge was renewed, and both men clinched in a desperate fight.

At present but little light can be found regarding the actual commission of the crime and its attendant circumstances. Enough has been gathered, however, to enable the statement to be made that at the beginning of the fight Jones was heard to say, "I will kill you, —— you." The men fought to the outward gunwale of the ship, and before some sailors who were on deck aft could rush forward and interfere, Jones had thrown Murray overboard. An alarm was given and a boat lowered, but the unfortunate man could not be found. Most likely his head struck against the ship's side in falling, and so sank to the bottom stunned. His body has not been recovered. Jones was arrested and locked up in the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station by Capt. Lowry, who will make further investigation into the case today.

THE EXCURSION TO-MORROW.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE NEWSBOYS' PICNIC —A JOLLY TIME ANTICIPATED.

To-morrow the promised excursion for newsboys and boot-blacks will be given, it being the eighth of the series. The class of street children who are to benefit by this picnic have been patiently waiting for the holiday they knew was coming, and now that it is so near their delight is unbounded.

The programme of arrangements is as follows: The boys are to assemble in the City Hall Park at 7 o'clock, where they will be formed in column by the gentlemen on the committee. Mr. Charles O'Connor, Superintendent of the Newsboys' Lodging-house, and Mr. Geo. Calder, of the Rivington-street Lodging-house, will see that only those who belong to the class for whom the excursion is intended receive the ribbon badges to be distributed. Capt. Leary, of the City Hall Police, assisted by several of his subordinates, will preserve order in the Park, and facilitate the formation of the procession, no slight task with so many undisciplined boys.

As soon as the procession is ready to move it will march, headed by the Governor's Island Band, into Broadway, through the street north of the Post-office, and up Chatham-street, moving thence to the wharf, where the barge will be in waiting to receive the party. The point of embarkation will not be divulged at present, by request of the Lodging-house Superintendents, in order to prevent confusion.

When all are safely embarked, the barge and tug will proceed up the East River and Sound to Oriental Park, on Long Island. On the up trip a bountiful breakfast of buttered rolls and fresh milk will be served, the usual bill of fare of sandwiches, cake, lemonade, and ice-cream following in the course of the day.

The distribution of tickets for this excursion was commenced yesterday, and will be continued to-day, and, as usual, the utmost eagerness is manifested by the boys. There will be no postponement unless the weather is very inclement.

THE BERRY TRADE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 7.—The season for picking and shipping Antwerp berries on the Hudson is drawing to a close. In consequence of the serious drouth through which we have recently passed, the crop is much smaller than last year. Since the 1st of July to the 3d of August, the steamer Thomas Cornell took 222,431 baskets of Antwerps from Newburg, the steamer James W. Baldwin 140,100 baskets, the steamer Daniel S. Miller 49,263 baskets, and the steamer John L. Hasbrouck 144,480 baskets, or a grand total of 556,634 baskets in one month. Not having any accurate report from Milton Landing about the number of berries shipped from that point, a full account of what has been shipped from the whole town of Marlborough cannot be forwarded, but allowing Milton to have shipped 362,531 baskets, which is a small estimate, it would make the number of baskets shipped from Marlborough town, in one month, 919,165. Allowing what will be picked in the mountains during this week, and the shipment will not fall short of 1,000,000 baskets. If it amounts to but 900,000, the growers will realize a good price for the fruit, which will amply compensate for the shortness of the crop. The profit on each basket is ten cents, after freight, commissions, and picking are deducted. Therefore, estimating the number picked at 900,000, it will be seen what the revenue is to the fruit-growers:

Cost of picking, 1½ cents per basket	$13,500
Freight on boats	3,400
Profit to growers	90,000

Great quantities of cherries, currants, and the old Dutch currants are shipped from Marlborough every night. It takes a little over 18,000 boxes to hold 1,000,000 baskets of berries, and the business of making boxes and baskets becomes a heavy and important one.

PERSONAL.

President Grant and Gen. Babcock breakfasted at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday, and shortly after left for Long Branch.

Judge T. W. Bartley, of Washington; Hon. Hillyard Cameron, of Canada, and Col. J. B. Stewart, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major Selye, Special Agent of the Post-office Department, and Congressman W. J. Albert, of Washington, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gov. Horace Austin, of Minnesota, and Hon. George A. Brackett, Mayor of Indianapolis, are at the Occidental Hotel.

Chief Engineer W. W. W. Wood, of the United States Navy, is at the Union-square Hotel.

Hon. Francis Thomas, of Maryland; Hon. Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca, and Col. W. H. Merritt, of Ohio, are at the Astor House.

Commander Carpenter, of the United States Navy, is at the Grand Hotel.

Prof. Meers, of Virginia, and C. Mason Joy, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Hon. Charles Stanford, of Schenectady; Col. Samuel S. Smoot, of Washington, and Hon. E. L. Seward, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. George Gillum, of Portland, and Col. J. S. Thrasher, of the *Galveston News*, are at the Sturtevant House.

Col. Schoch, of Columbia, Penn., is at the Hoffman House.

A NARROW ESCAPE OF A RAILROAD TRAIN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 7.—This afternoon as a train on the Hartford Railroad ran on one end of the bridge at River Point, which is being rebuilt, the temporary supports at the other end were loosened and gave way. The train was moving slowly, and was stopped in time to avert a disaster. The passengers were transferred to a train on the other side the river.

A FIGHT WITH BORDER RUFFIANS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 7.—A special dispatch to the *Democrat* from Venita, Indian Territory, says there was a fight on Tuesday, about twenty-five miles west of there, on Verdigris Creek, caused by a party of roughs assaulting some quiet citizens, and driving them and their families from home. About forty citizens started in pursuit of the roughs, overtook them, and a fight ensued, in which several persons were slightly wounded. The roughs escaped, but the pursuit was continued, and at last accounts was still kept up.

A STRANGE CASE.

The Police of the Ninth Precinct reported to Central Office that a woman named Francis Florence, thirty five years old, had been found in her room, No. 308 West Fourteenth-street, in a terribly prostrated condition. It would appear from the meagre facts furnished by the police, that the woman for some cause not stated locked herself in her room a week ago, and was not discovered until this morning, when the police forced open the door of the room. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—1 A. M.—The barometer is low in New-England and on the lower lakes, with south-westerly winds, warm, cloudy weather, and occasional rain; south-westerly winds, falling barometer, and partly cloudy weather in the Middle States; the pressure is low in the North-west, and slightly higher on the upper lakes, with warm and partly cloudy weather and variable winds; south-easterly winds, warm and partly cloudy weather in the Ohio and lower Missouri Valleys; falling barometer, south-easterly winds, and generally clear, cool weather in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the lower lake region low, but rising barometer, clearing weather, occasional rains, and westerly winds, shifting to south-easterly.

For the Middle States, south-westerly and south-easterly winds, falling barometer, warm and increasingly cloudy weather, with occasional rain from New-York to Maryland.

For the upper lake region and the North-west and thence to Missouri and the lower Ohio Valley, low barometer, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and local storms.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, falling barometer, rising temperature, south-easterly winds, and generally clear weather.

Reports are missing from the extreme North-west.

IN THE CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 70°; 6 A. M., 67°; 9 A. M., 72°; 12 M., 81°; 3 P. M., 89°; 6 P. M., 85°; 9 P. M., 79°; 12 P. M., 77°; average temperature yesterday, 77½°.

INFANT MORTALITY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allowing that much has been done toward alleviating the suffering and promoting the health of our infant population by excursions, supplying medical aid, &c., &c., yet it seems to me that some of the great causes of sickness and death among the little ones have not as yet been brought before the public. It is my desire, therefore, with your approval, to make a few remarks upon this subject, for the benefit of mothers, and first in regard to the management of infants under two years of age.

Experience among the lower classes for several years has proven to me that the grossest and most surprising ignorance exists on the part of parents as to this subject, and as a result we find the following causes undermining the health of five out of six poor infants during the heat of Summer.

First—Excessively thick and tight clothing around the stomach and chest, but perfect exposure of the bowels and lower limbs. As a consequence of this, we have insufficient expansion of the lungs, and cramping of the stomach, the former preventing the proper circulation of the blood, the latter impairing the capacity and necessary muscular action of the stomach, (impaired digestive power.)

Second—Condition of the infant's body, clothing and food. As a consequence, impaired cutaneous action from lack of cleanliness of the skin, impure air from filthiness of clothing, noxious food in the shape of sour milk, vegetables, fruits, cakes, &c.

Third—Over-feeding and too frequent feeding, either of the naturally or artificially fed infant, giving rise to indigestion and all its concomitant evils. That many infants die solely from the above causes is not necessary to prove; indeed, it is not saying more than the truth to state that over one-half of the infant deaths are due to these causes only, all of which are simply and easily prevented. With your permission, therefore, I will embody, in a few concluding remarks, how to prevent these causes, and how to manage infants in Summer.

1. Loose, light, clean clothing, covering the entire body. To be changed each day, if possible. No bandages whatever.

2. Bathe the infant morning and evening in simple tepid water, and dry thoroughly. Use no spirits or washes of any kind.

3. Keep rooms and all bedding clean and well aired.

4. Feed a nursing infant on bread and milk only, and not oftener than every two or three hours; occasionally a teaspoonful of cool (not iced) water, but let no other material whatever pass its lips. It must not be nursed more than once between bedtime and rising. Give it water by the teaspoonful if it cries.

5. Feed the bottle-fed infant as follows: Boiled fresh cow's milk diluted one-third with sweetened barley water. Milk and a little lime water. Water occasionally to drink, but not another article of food. Especially avoid farina, corn-starch, arrow-root, &c. Give the bottle as often as in rule 4.

6. When the child vomits after taking food do not give it any more for a couple of hours. The fact of its vomiting shows its stomach for some cause does not tolerate the food; so give it rest, and thus the stomach will recover, and at the end of a couple of hours will receive and digest the food.

7. If the bowels are loose, do the same, as above, feeding the child sparingly, only every three or five hours; keep it quiet, apply warm mustard cloths to its abdomen, and, if feverish, give it a hot bath. Give no patent medicines, decoctions, or other remedies. If it does not get better in twelve hours, send for a doctor, if poor to the dispensaries, the doctors of which are all excellent.

The above, Mr. Editor, are plain, simple directions, the truths of which were obtained by me from experience; and I am confident, if read and followed faithfully by mothers, will save many a little one much suffering and an untimely grave. B. D.

STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Thanks for your excellent article of to-day on "Street Obstructions." In next one please include the use of the sidewalks by draymen for their private convenience in loading and unloading various light wares, from barrels of flour and provisions down to kegs of paint, turning the public, meantime, into the streets, muddy or otherwise, with the utmost coolness. When shall this nuisance be abolished?

I express the sentiments of a number of my friends doing business in the lower part of the City, and passing daily through the various streets leading to the Brooklyn and Jersey ferries.

A CONSTANT READER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1873.

BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE GUARANTEED BONDS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in regard to the suits against the Erie Company for the recovery of the interest overdue upon these bonds, and your editorial remarks thereon, omits to state one very important feature in the case which seriously affects the moral, if not the legal, status of that company—and that is the fact, perhaps not generally known, that the Erie Company itself put these bonds in circulation, under its own guarantee. After having completed the terms of the "guarantee" with the Boston, Hartford and Erie Company, and duly indorsed it upon each bond, by which the Erie Company "agreed with the holder of this bond," &c., the latter company bought of the Boston, Hartford and Erie the entire issue ($5,000,000) at eighty cents on the dollar, and paid for them, depositing them in their safes for future use. As opportunities presented, they were paid out in lieu of money, for the purchase of valuable property, which property the Erie Railway Company still continues to "use, occupy, and enjoy," while those who sold the property have been (with a few favored exceptions) whistling for their income from the guaranteed coupons for several years.

Commodore Vanderbilt sued them long ago, and Judge Daly promptly and fully affirmed the validity of the guaranty, and gave a verdict against the Erie Company. Appeal was, of course, taken to the Court of Appeals by that great legal luminary, Samuel Lothrop Motley Barlow, ("'twas not his stature made him great, but greatness of his name,") the reform counsel for the Erie, and there the suit sleeps.

Has the rugged old Commodore been paid, on condition that the appeal stand untried, as a warning and defense against those smaller holders, who can hardly afford the cost of a separate suit? It is, moreover, an interesting fact that the Erie Company has acquired practical control of the very property mortgaged to secure the principal sum (the Erie guarantee referring only to the interest warrants) of these very bonds, by a coalition with the New-York and New-England Railroad, by which Samuel Lothrop Motley Barlow, aforesaid, and several other of the Erie directors became directors in that road, and the President of each corporation is a director in the other.

The suits to which you refer may be brought for stock-jobbing purposes, as suggested, but to those bondholders who, like the present writer, took the bonds, which they still hold, directly from Erie Company for valuable consideration, in good faith, relying upon the clearly-expressed and fully-acknowledged "guarantee" of that company, and who never owned a share of Erie stock, it seems like a legitimate and proper appeal to the courts for help to obtain what they are unable to obtain otherwise.

You have referred in appropriate terms to the "paradise of robbers" at Greenwich, built up from the avails of raids upon the City Treasury. Cast your eyes across the Sound, and see if you can find upon its opposite shores any other paradise, dependent in any degree upon "raids" upon any other treasury, while the holders of the bonds guaranteed by the Erie Railway Company cry out, "Oh! Reform, what heinous crimes are perpetrated in thy sacred name!"

* * *

BANKING BUSINESS AND TAXATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been informed that the Brooklyn Trust Company have not paid taxes on their capital, and that they are invested with banking powers, and finding that banks pay taxes to the State and City on the full amount of their capital, assessed specially on their stockholders, I should be glad to learn by what authority the Trust Company have been allowed to escape taxation. The revised statutes on the subject are as follows:

SEC. 1. All lands and all personal estate within this State, whether owned by individuals or corporations, shall be liable to taxation, subject to the exemptions hereinafter specified.

SEC. 4. The terms personal property and personal estate shall be construed to include such portion of the capital of incorporated companies, liable to taxation on their capital, as shall not be invested in real estate.

There seems to be no exemption for trust companies, nor any reason why there should be, particularly when doing a banking business. Should not the Collector of Taxes enforce collection of the taxes on the personal property of the Brooklyn Trust Company from the receiver? If he does not, or cannot, then a body of men can do a banking business without paying taxes on their personal property, and take all the profits, by calling themselves a trust company; whereas, if they were called a bank, doing the same business, the stockholders would be specially taxed to the full amount of the stock, and the institution be obliged to pay it for them. If the laws, as they are, allow the capital of trust companies to be untaxed, they require amendment.

It is published that the Brooklyn Trust Company is assessed now on $100,000, while their own statement shows that the capital of $500,000 is almost unimpaired; also that it has not the excuse for non-payment of taxes, that its capital is all invested in United States bonds; whereas, if invested in such bonds, it ought not to be exempt from taxation while invested with and exercising banking powers. Let the assessor do his duty, and place the taxation of all institutions doing banking business on the same footing.

CHOLERA.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 7.—The cholera reappeared in Chattanooga to-day. There were eight cases, two of which were fatal. As yet it is confined to the colored population, and is caused by eating unripe fruit and melons. The Mayor of Chattanooga has issued a proclamation forbidding the sale or exhibition of all fruits and vegetables except potatoes and tomatoes.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Aug. 7.—Three cholera deaths were reported yesterday and one to-day.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 7.—There are wild rumors afloat in the neighborhood of this city as to cholera in this locality. A talk with physicians to-night shows that from the best information obtainable since July 5 last, there have been twenty-four cases of cholera outside the penitentiary, of which eighteen were fatal. There are now but six cases in the city, and two of these are of a mild type.

THE PORTLAND (OREGON) SUFFERERS.

A few days ago Mayor Medill, of Chicago, forwarded the following telegram to the chief magistrate of Portland, Oregon:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 4, 1873.

We have heard of your great fire. Do you need pecuniary assistance for your poor? We stand ready to lend a helping hand if required. I tender the sympathy of our citizens to your afflicted people.

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

Tuesday he received the following reply:

PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 4, 1873.

Mayor of Chicago:

We gratefully acknowledge your offer of aid. Thank you for the sympathy expressed. Our losses are very large, and many have lost their all. We have organized for the relief of sufferers, and shall do our utmost here. Should we be unable to meet all proper calls, we shall with gratitude avail ourselves of your proffered generosity.

HENRY FAILING, Mayor.

A NEW-HAMPSHIRE EPITAPH.

A tombstone in a cemetery in Dover, N. H., bears an inscription as follows:

"Repository
of
Husband & Wife.
Joseph Hartwell, Inanimated
Apr. 7, 1867, Æt. 68.
Betsey Hartwell, Inanimated
Dec. 7, 1862, Æt. 68.

The following embraces a period of forty-one years: In all of our relations in life toward each other there has been naught but one continuation of fidelity and loving kindness. We have never participated nor countenanced in others, secretly or otherwise, that which was calculated to subjugate the masses of the people to the dictation of the few. And now we will return to our Common Mother, with our individualities in life unimpared, to pass through together the ordeal of life's chemical Laboratory preparatory to recuperation.

HER LAST EXCLAMATIONS.

'If you should be taken away I could not survive you.' 'How happy we have lived together.' 'Oh, how you will miss me ——.' 'Think not, Mr. Hartwell, I like you the less for being in the condition you are in. No, it only strengthens my affections.' To those who have made professions of friendship and have falsified them, PASS ON!"

COINAGE AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that the gold deposits at the United States Mint at Philadelphia, for the month of July, were to the amount of $5,147,577 41, and the silver deposits and purchases for the same time were $41,935 40, being a total of $5,189,512 81. The gold coinage for the month was $3,041,000 in double eagles and $1,800 in dollar pieces, besides $1,871 18 in fine bars, making a total value of $3,044,671 18. The silver coinage was $99,200 in the new trade dollar pieces, $50 in half-dollar pieces, $25 in quarter dollar pieces, and $10 in dime pieces, besides $45,256 38 in fine bars, making a total of silver of the value of $144,541 38. There was coined of nickel in five cent pieces $15,950, and of bronze of one cent pieces $13,105. The total number of pieces of all kinds coined during the month is 1,882,850, of the total value of $3,218,267 56. This is the first report including any coinage of the new trade dollar, and the operations of the month, covering as they do a coinage of nearly 2,000,000 of pieces, of over $3,000,000 of value, with the thermometer ranging in several of the mint work-rooms at over 100°, the *Ledger* thinks, is pretty well for the mint, its officers and men.

MASONIC HOME IN CONNECTICUT.

The Masonic fraternity of Connecticut intend to build a State institution to be called the Masonic Home—costing about $100,000—the object of which is to disburse Masonic benevolent aid, and to be a home where the orphans of deceased members of the order are to be cared for, and where the indigent and the aged, including the widows of Masons who need aid, can also be provided for. The location is to be decided upon, and will be given to that city or town which will proffer the most practical and suitable aid. The New-Haven *Journal* says: "A gentleman in Hartford has already offered a building site, valued at $4,000, for the institution as a gift, and to secure for Hartford the location of the enterprise; but New-Haven will do better than that, it is hinted to us." A meeting was held in New-Haven on Friday last, where the Grand Master of the fraternity, Luke A. Lockwood, met a State committee, consisting of one from each county, in reference to the matter, and one or two other meetings are to be held.

EDUCATION IN TENNESSEE.

The County School Superintendents of East Tennessee met together for conference in Knoxville last week, with many apparent good results. Referring to their deliberations, the Knoxville *Press & Herald* says: "Each superintendent seemed imbued with a proper sense of the responsibilities of his position, and, in all that was done, an earnestness, and intelligence of purpose was evinced, well worthy the noble cause which engaged the thoughtful attention of the convention. In fact, the cause of public schools has already met with a degree of success unanticipated by its most sanguine well-wishers. Every county in the State is alive to the importance of their immediate establishment, and a most gratifying sign developed yesterday was the fact that the superintendents are meeting with substantial encouragement and aid from the whole people of their respective counties. The various duties of the superintendents were fully discussed, and the requirements and doubtful points in the School law were satisfactorily explained. The body of superintendents displayed intelligence, force of character and clear ideas.

PRINT-CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 7.—There is a little more inquiry for print-cloths, at unchanged prices.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S DIVORCE SUIT.

FULL TEXT OF HIS SEVENTEENTH WIFE'S COMPLAINT AND APPLICATION.

The following is the full text of the bill for divorce filed in the suit of Mrs. Ann Eliza Webb Young, against Brigham Young, as published in the Salt Lake, Utah, papers:

In the Third Judicial District Court, in and for the Territory of Utah, County of Salt Lake.—Ann Eliza Young, by her next friend, George R. Maxwell, plaintiff, *vs.* Brigham Young, defendat.

To Hon. James B. McKean, Judge of the Third Judicial District Court, in and for said Territory and County, in Chancery sitting:

Humbly complaining, showeth unto your Honor, your oratrix, Ann Eliza Young, a resident of Salt Lake City, County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, wife of the above-named defendant Brigham Young, also a citizen of the United States, and resident of the said city, county, and Territory, by George R. Maxwell, her next friend, and thereupon your oratrix complains and says that she is a citizen of the United States, born at Nauvoo, in the State of Illinois, and is now, and has been continuously since the year 1848 a resident of Salt Lake County, Utah Territory. That on the 6th day of April, 1868, your oratrix and the defendant, Brigham Young, intermarried at the County of Salt Lake, Territory aforesaid, and that ever since then she has been, and is now, the wife of the defendant; that at the time of the said marriage your oratrix was in the twenty-fifth year of her age, and the mother of two children, the issue of a former marriage; that these children were aged, one four years and the other three years; that neither your oratrix nor her children had any estate nor patrimony whatever, and that they were entirely dependent upon her for their nurture and education; with all of which facts the defendant was well acquainted, and of which he had been informed prior to said marriage. That said children, both of whom are boys, are still living, and, from the time of her marriage to the defendant, have been continuously, and are now, under the custody of the complainant, and with no other means of support except such as she can provide. That for a period of about one year after her marriage, the defendant lived and cohabited with and acted toward the complainant with some degree of kindness and attention, and during that time contributed to her maintenance and the support of her two children, not, however, in a manner proportionate to his means or to her station in life. That during all the period mentioned, and ever since then, your oratrix has discharged with fidelity all the duties and obligations incumbent on her as a married woman, and uniformly treated the defendant with the utmost tenderness, ever mindful of her responsibilities as a wife. That about a year after his said marriage, for some cause or motive unknown to the complainant, the defendant, regardless of all his marital obligations, commenced toward her a systematic course of neglect, unkindness, cruel and inhuman treatment, ending in an absolute desertion of her, and forcing upon her the conviction that the defendant no longer entertained for her the slightest feeling of affection or respect, and had altogether withdrawn from her his support and protection. To sustain these allegations, your oratrix alleges and shows to your Honor that some time in 1869, and about a year after her said marriage, the defendant constrained the complainant, against her expressed wishes and remonstrance, to remove to a farm belonging to him, situated four miles from Salt Lake City. That she remained on the said farm for a period of about three and a half years, and was, during all that time, compelled to perform manual labor and the most menial services in order to obtain the necessary means of subsistence. That the only friend and companion your oratrix was permitted to have with her during her sojourn on this farm was her aged mother, who worked along with complainant until her health was broken down, and ruined in consequence of such labor. That after her mother had thus become infirm and unable to render further assistance to complainant, the defendant objected to her remaining longer on the place as a companion to your oratrix. That during the period of complainant's enforced residence on said farm the defendant rarely visited the place, and on such occasions his visits were of brief duration, lasting from a few minutes to half an hour; that on all such occasions the defendant treated your oratrix with studied neglect and contempt, and gave her to understand that his visits were not for her, but for the purpose of supervising the work on said farm; that the entire proceeds of complainant's labor and that of her mother, except so much as were used for the necessary subsistence of your oratrix and her two children, were appropriated by the defendant; that during all the aforesaid period the complainant was restricted to the coarsest and most meagre fare, and had from necessity to dress in a manner wholly unsuitable to her station and position in life, and that her children were compelled to go in rags. That in the Fall of 1872 your oratrix, by the direction of the defendant, took up her residence in Salt Lake City, and has ever since continued to reside there. That she moved into a house belonging to defendant, and lived in it, until she was constrained by her destitution, feeble health, and fear of violence from the hostility and vindictive disposition of defendant, to vacate it; that since her residence in said city, as last mentioned, the defendant has wholly absented himself from the complainant, and refused to visit her at her domicile or elsewhere; that she has on several occasions called upon defendant at another house occupied by him in Salt Lake City, and earnestly requested him to furnish her with articles necessary for her maintenance, or the means to procure them; that in answer to her repeated solicitations the defendant had used toward her opprobrious and most offensive language, and only at distant intervals of time since the Fall of 1872 furnished her with a few articles, but not sufficient in quantity or quality for her subsistence and that of her dependent children, and that in order to procure the common necessaries of life for herself and children she has been forced to do constant and severe manual labor. Your oratrix, further complaining, shows unto your Honor that for the past four years your oratrix has been in delicate and feeble health, and that by reason thereof she has been during that entire period, and is now, unable to perform any manual labor in her ordinary duties of life without suffering great pain, and has been, and still is, in constant danger of permanent disease. That she has been, in consequence of her feeble and precarious state of health, in continual need of the services and advice of a physician, of suitable medicines, and of food proper to such condition; all of these facts your oratrix has frequently during said time communicated to the defendant, and of which he has been, and is now fully aware. That your oratrix has at divers times in the last three years asked and demanded of the defendant to procure for her the attendance and treatment of some competent physician and that he, the said defendant, should furnish the complainant with medicines and food necessary for her, and appropriate to her feeble condition, but that the defendant has always neglected, failed, and refused to provide her with either medicines, medical attendance, proper food, or the means necessary to obtain them; that in consequence of this failure and refusal of defendant the complainant has suffered great mental and bodily anguish, and been compelled to rely solely on the charity of friends; that she has for several months last past been treated by a physician whose services were rendered without any pecuniary recompense, and that the services so rendered are in fact the only medical attendance which your oratrix has received since her marriage; that your oratrix was and is wholly without estate, means, or money wherewith to procure even the necessaries of life; that in the month of May, 1873, at Salt Lake City, and while your oratrix was in a feeble condition, as above stated, the defendant informed her that he would never again in any manner, or to any extent, contribute to her support, and that she must thenceforth rely solely on her own exertions for her subsistence and that of her children. Further complaining, your oratrix alleges that the defendant was, at the time of said marriage, ever since then has been, and is yet, the owner, in his own right, of vast wealth, amounting to several millions of dollars, and is in the monthly receipt of an income therefrom of not less than $40,000. That the defendant occupies a very prominent station in the society of the Territory of Utah, and holds various positions of trust and honor; among others that of Prophet, Seer, Revelator, and President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. Your oratrix further shows to your Honor that in order to procure means to support herself and children she was compelled to sell at a sacrifice, and for a few hundred dollars, such furniture as she owned, and a number of household articles which she had obtained by her own exertions, or which were the gifts of her friends. Your oratrix further shows that the defendant has for a period of more than one year last past, willfully, and without cause, deserted her, and absented himself from her society. She further alleges, that in consequence of the foregoing acts and treatment of the defendant, her life has been rendered miserable, that she and defendant cannot live in peace and union together, and that their mutual welfare requires a separation. Your oratrix further shows, that except the sum of about $300, she has no estate nor funds of any kind or nature from which she can derive any income for the support of herself and infant children, and that her health is in such an enfeebled condition as to preclude the possibility of her procuring a livelihood or support by her own exertions. That her said children, instead of being of any assistance to your oratrix, or solely dependent on her for a subsistence; that they are of tender years, and are appoaching an age when they require an education. Your oratrix further shows that in view of the foregoing facts, she has solicited the services of her counsel and solicitors, Messrs. F. M. Smith, A. Hagan, and F. Tilford, her counsel and solicitors herein, to assert before this honorable court her legal and equitable rights, growing out of her said marriage to defendant; that she has contracted to pay her said solicitors and counsel a reasonable compensation for their services in this behalf, and that she knows of no means to comply with her engagement to them other than such as are under the control of the defendant. Your oratrix alleges, on information and belief, that the sum of $20,000 is a reasonable and proper fee for such services as her said solicitors and counsel will be called upon and required to perform in the course of this litigation. Your oratrix further shows that at the commencement of this suit she is without a home or shelter, except such as she obtains in a hotel in Salt Lake City, where she now resides, and that the cost of living at said hotel, of clothing of herself and children, of their education, and of proper medical attendance for herself amounts to the sum of $1,000 per month, and that it will require all of said sum to defray the expenses above mentioned. To the end thereof that the court may be duly informed in the premises, your oratrix prays that the said Brigham Young may, upon his corporal oath, full, true, direct, and perfect answers make to all and singular the matters hereinbefore stated, and charged, as fully and particularly as if the same were hereinafter repeated, and he be thereunto distinctly interrogated.

Wherefore, in consideration of the premises, and inasmuch as she is remediless at law, your oratrix prays that the defendant be ordered and required to pay to her, during the pendency of this suit, for the maintenance and support of herself and children, the sum of $1,000 for each and every month from the date of the filing of this bill, and that he likewise be required and ordered to pay to her solicitors and counsel a preliminary fee of not less than $6,000, and upon the final decree of this honorable Court, the said defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to said solicitors and counsel the further sum of $14,000. That the said defendant may be likewise ordered to pay to the clerk of this court such sum as may be necessary to defray the legal costs and expenses of this suit. That by the final decree of this Court, it be ordered and decreed that the bonds of matrimony between the complainant and the defendant be forever dissolved. That by said final decree the defendant be ordered and decreed to support the complainant and her said children in a manner becoming her station and condition, and commensurate with his ability, and that for that purpose a portion of the estate of the defendant, amounting to the aggregate sum of $200,000, be set aside for the use and benefit of the complainant. That the complainant have such other and further relief as the equity of her case may warrant, and to your Honor may seem meet. And may it please your Honor to grant unto your oratrix a writ of subpœna, to be directed to the defendant, the said Brigham Young, thereby commanding him at a certain time, and under a certain penalty therein to be limited, to be and appear in this honorable court, then and there to answer under oath all and singular the premises, and to stand to and perform and abide such further order, direction, and decree as to the honorable court shall seem meet and agreeable to conscience and equity, and your oratrix will ever pray.

F. M. SMITH,
F. TILFORD,
ALBERT HAGAN,
Counsel and solicitors for plaintiff.

Territory of Utah, County of Salt Lake, ss.: Ann Eliza Young, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That she is the complainant in the above-entitled action; that she has heard read the foregoing bill of complaint and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of her own knowledge, except the matters and things therein stated on information and belief, and as to those she believes them to be true.

ANN ELIZA YOUNG.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of July, A. D. 1873. JOSEPH F. NOUNNAN, Clerk.

THE KIND OF MAN BRIGHAM IS.

Mrs. Ann Eliza also files this additional and explanatory affidavit:

In the matter of the application of the plaintiff, Ann Eliza Young, for an order requiring defendant to pay counsel fees and alimony, &c., pendente lite. Before Hon. J. B. McKean, in chancery sitting. Ann Eliza Young, the above-named plaintiff being first duly sworn upon her oath, says: That she is the plaintiff in the bill in equity filed in this court in the above-entitled cause, and is the wife of the defendant therein, Brigham Young. That during the time referred to in said bill, while she was living and cohabiting with the said defendant, and while she was doing the work and labor therein mentioned, the said defendant acquired large and valuable property, to-wit: of the value of several millions of dollars, and is now, and was at the time of filing said bill in equity, the owner of immense wealth, amounting to the aggregate sum of at least $8,000,000, and that the same remains and is the property of said defendant, and the title thereto is in defendant's name. Affiant has no means of knowing the exact wealth of defendant, but is sufficiently informed to allege that defendant is possessed of property of the value as above given, and that defendant's income is at least of the monthly sum of $40,000.

Affiant further states that the facts stated in the verified bill herein filed are true, and that affiant knows the contents thereof; that the affiant and her said children have no money or means of their own, except the trivial sum in said bill mentioned, of which there is but little now remaining, and affiant will in a few days be entirely penniless, and without any means or money wherewith to provide for and maintain herself and her said minor children; that the said defendant is President of the Church of Latter-Day Saints, a religious organization now existing in said Territory, and as such is prominent and powerful in matters both temporal and spiritual therein, and wields an influence in the community wherein he resides which in its nature is almost unlimited and dictatorial; that defendant is a man of vindictive and revengeful disposition; and from affiant's knowledge of defendant's character and past life, she had reason to believe, and does believe, that a continued residence in the house where she recently resided would have been extremely unsafe, and attended with great danger to affiant's life, after the commencement of this suit, and that the power and influence of defendant over his many adherents and followers are so great that he, the said defendant, could at his will cause affiant's life to be taken, and affiant believes, and so charges, that if an opportunity offered itself to defendant to so dispose of her, that he has the disposition and power to execute the same; that affiant could not safely take refuge in a private house, in consequence of the foregoing facts, and, therefore, affiant, on or about the 15th day of July, 1873, by the advice of her friends, and in order to be safe and free from the power and influence of defendant, and for her safety and protection, did go to the Walker House, in Salt Lake City, with one of her children, and does yet remain there as a boarder; that she is now in a feeble and delicate state of health and requires constant medical attendance and advice, and that her expenses in consequence thereof are very large; that affiant has but few clothes for herself and children, and none suitable to her station; that she has contracted to pay her counsel and solicitors a preliminary fee of not less than $6,000 herein; affiant further states that there are many witnesses among the friends and adherents of defendant by whom she could prove all the material facts stated in her bill herein, but from her peculiar and penniless condition, and the power of the defendant in this community, she is unable to procure their voluntary testimony at this time, and [illegible] prays that they may be brought into court at the proper time to testify herein. In conclusion, affiant says she now refers to the bill herein on file, and makes the same a portion of this affidavit.

ANN ELIZA YOUNG.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of July, 1873. JOSEPH F. NOUNNAN, Clerk.

JERSEY CITY FINANCES.

TROUBLE BETWEEN THE ALDERMEN AND THE BOARD OF FINANCE.

On the 8th of April the Jersey Board of Aldermen appointed a Board of Finance and Taxation, in accordance with a law which was enacted by the last Legislature. Several of the members are young men who had, it is said, no practical training for the position, and, as a consequence, the new board did not succeed. They managed, by transferring money from special to general accounts, to pay the salaries of city employes up to three months ago, when they were compelled to stop. The several departments of the City Government continued to order bills paid, but Mayor O'Neill refused to sign the warrants as long as there was no money in the Treasury to meet them, and they mounted up rapidly. Many important public works either ceased or were prosecuted very slowly. Deficiencies in the following accounts were to be provided for up to yesterday:

Public School, general account	$ 7,600
Public School, salaries	31,000
Police—general	3,600
Police—salaries	16,500
Police—election expenses	200
Police—Health Board	9,900
Finance and Taxation	9,200
Fire Department, general	12,000
Fire Department—salaries	6,500
Aldermen—salaries	8,800
Public Works—street laborers	3,500
Public Works—assessments	19,000
Public Works—general	67,000
Public Works—salaries	4,300
Public Works—water accounts	190,000
Public Works—pipe-layers	1,900
Total	$391,000

A number of warrants were issued and sold at a sacrifice; but the greater part of the "shaving" was done by means of orders on the City Clerk, needy city employes being compelled to hypothecate their claims frequently at a loss of twenty per cent. The Board of Finance finally succeeded in getting the Bank of New-York to loan them some money for sixty days, and promised to pay some of the claims. Yesterday Mayor O'Neill was engaged signing bonds, and $330,000 will be sold. The Board of Aldermen who appointed the Board of Finance, passed a resolution requesting the latter body to resign.

The Board of Finance and Taxation met, last evening, and had a stormy session. Commissioner Lockwood, of the Committee on Finance, stated that a loan had been effected to meet all pressing needs of the city, and then offered a resolution, which was passed, that $100,000 (a third of the sum just levied on assessment and improvement bonds) be transferred from the assessment account to the general account. Subsequently Commissioner Founier offered a resolution as a sort of "set-off" to the resolution passed by the Aldermen requesting the Board of Finance to resign, because they were not equal to their duties. This resolution of Commissioner Founier requested the Board of Aldermen to resign, because they were derelict in their duties in not filling the vacancy in the Board of Finance, caused by the resignation of John D. Concullen, thus hampering the board in its efforts to relieve the city of its financial difficulties. The resolution was passed, but not until President Kennard and Alderman Bumsted, who is ex officio a member of the Board of Finance, had a long debate. Alderman Bumsted interrupted President Kennard in his speech sustaining the resolution, saying personal remarks were out of order, and that he should maintain the dignity of the board he represented. Alderman Bumsted stigmatized the resolution and President Kennard stigmatized the action of the Aldermen in requesting the financiers to resign as much out of place. The board then adjourned.

CORONERS' CASES.

Dr. William N. Bancker, of No. 188 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, charged with causing the death of his wife, Sarah Maria Bancker, by malpractice, was brought before Coroner Herrman, yesterday. Dr. Bancker admitted that he knew of his wife's pregnancy and miscarriage, thus confirming Deputy Coroner Cushman's autopsy. He regretted making a false statement to the Coroner on Wednesday, claiming he did so in order to shield the reputation of his wife's family. Coroner Herrman committed him to the Tombs to await the result of an inquest to be held shortly. Prof. Endeman, chemist of the Board of Health, refused to make an analysis in the case, unless Coroner Herrman personally guaranteed payment of his fee, the City Government having refused him payment of fees for analyses he had made in other cases. Several prominent chemists were also applied to, but refused to make any analysis without payment in advance.... The nude body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 37 North River yesterday. He is supposed to have been drowned while bathing.... The body of an infant contained in a valise which was weighted with stones, was found in the North River at Pier No. 38, yesterday.... Edward Fay, twenty-three years old, of No. 137 East Ninth-street, was drowned while bathing, at the foot of Ninth-street, yesterday.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF A BROOKLYN GIRL.

The Hackensack (N. J.) *Republican* of yesterday publishes the following singular story: "On Sunday afternoon a young girl of respectable appearance called at a cottage near the Highland Station, and asked, 'Where is Brooklyn?' The question was so odd, and the girl appeared so strange, that the State Marshal, Mr. H. P. Demarest, was sent for. He questioned the child, and elicited a startling story. She gave her name—which, at present, we shall not, for obvious reasons, publish—and that of her parents in Brooklyn, and their street and number. She started that morning to visit an aunt, residing in New-York; and, on reaching the Battery, waited for a Tenth-avenue car. While waiting, she saw a carriage standing near, and noticed it—that it was rather shabby, the varnish rubbed off, the horses, one white and the other dark, and poor hacks at that. While thus walking and waiting, a man, who came along as if to pass her, suddenly threw a flannel cloth over her head. She remembered nothing more until, as if waking from a dream, she found she was in a close carriage, and somebody was just going out, shutting the door behind him. She, moreover, heard the person say, 'By ——! it's all day with us if we don't get away from here pretty soon.' Rousing still more, she discovered that the carriage was broken down, and peeping out, she saw two men in slouched hats, 200 or 300 yards off, apparently looking for something. When their backs were turned, she contrived to escape unseen into the woods. Her escape must have been somewhere near Fort Lee. She described a graveyard which she passed that seems to have been the Catholic burying-ground, and she remembers passing the Englewood Presbyterian Church. But she wandered on until she reached the cottage where Mr. Demarest found her. Mr. W. G. Vermilye, living near, also came in, and the two gentlemen brought the poor young creature—she is only fourteen—to the Englewood depot. Here they telegraphed to her father, and took her to the house of a friend. The father did not get his telegram until 10 o'clock P. M., but then came directly on, reaching the house where the child was about midnight. Mr. Demarest has seen the father, and he finds the girl's statement quite correct. The poor thing was, on Sunday, still so much under the influence of the narcotic that she dozed off while telling her story. She furthermore says that, for some weeks past, she has been followed by an old woman, who was striving to decoy her away, and who threatened that she would have her before long. The girl thinks she could identify at least one of the men; but it is to be feared the chances of arrest are now small."

The special correspondent of the *Commercial Bulletin*, writing from Vienna under date of June 17, speaks as follows of several articles on exhibition in the American department:

A small printing press, American, but sent here from a London office, strikes off cards and circulars as fast as they have orders, and a patent for cutting out garments is real Yankee; cutting twenty thicknesses at a time. Mr. Alban Worth is the inventor and manufacturer; and claims that he has the only self-cutting and feeding machines in the world. Howe has a few sewing-machines here for competition; and just beyond, occupying a fine site, is a full line of Fairbanks' scales for every possible use, and arranged for all countries. There is nothing intended for use which comes up to these in the exhibition, though there are many exhibitions of scales.—*Exchange.*

PRESIDENT GRANT will undoubtedly be at Jere. Johnson, Jr.'s great sale at Long Branch on SATURDAY, Aug. 9. The probabilities are that his Excellency will purchase at the sale one or more of the Ocean Villa Plots, and remove his residence from the West End to the East End, and that before another year Mr. Dobbins' property will become the Summer seat of Government. For information apply to Jere. Johnson, Jr., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

The dangerous wire spring trusses pierce the abdomen, causing death. The Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, never slips. Worn comfortably till rupture is permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

A NOTICE.—It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & Co.'s every day, Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue.—*Advertisement.*

Refractory Hair

BURNETT'S COCOAINE SUBDUES.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Chittenango Mineral Waters

Cure rheumatism, dyspepsia, salt-rheum, gout, and all diseases of the skin, liver, and kidneys. Sold in quarts and pints by leading druggists. Depot, 8 College-place.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.

WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway.—JAMES EVERDELL. Established 1840.

DIED.

BRUSH.—On Thursday, Aug. 7, PHILANDER BRUSH, in the 78th year of his age. Residence 39 Morton-st. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CAPRON.—On the 7th inst., at New-Britain, Conn., in the 80th year of her age, ROSALINDA CAPRON. Her remains will be taken to Broadalbin, Fulton County, N. Y. Funeral on First day, the 10th inst.

CHANDLER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 6, ELIZA, wife of Adoniram Chandler, in the 72d year of her age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th-st., near 7th-av., on Saturday morning next, at 10:30 o'clock.

CRUMP.—On Tuesday, Aug. 5, of cholera infantum, ANNA RIKER, infant daughter of Samuel and Anne E. Crump. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, Aug. 8, at 11 o'clock, from residence No. 242 West 14th-st.

KING.—At Jamaica, Long Island, in the 83d year of her age, MARY, widow of John A. King, and daughter of the late Cornelius Ray.

LANE.—Aug. 6, Mrs. MARY ANN LANE, aged 75 years. Funeral from the Episcopal Church, West Farms, Saturday, 9th inst., at 12 M. Friends are invited to attend without other notice. Cars leave Harlem Bridge every half hour up to and including 11 o'clock A. M.

LOWE.—CAROLINE B. LOWE, wife of Andrew Lowe, aged 61 years 7 months. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, M. B. Bookstaver, No. 47 Dominick-st., New-York City, Friday, Aug. 8, at 7½ o'clock.

PATTERSON.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 7, EDWARD, infant son of William and Mary T. Patterson, aged 10 months. Notice of funeral in evening papers.

PERNELL.—On Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1873, at his residence, No. 25 Clarke-st., ISAAC PERNELL, in the 66th year of his age. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Zion Church, corner Bleecker and West 10th sts., on Sunday, Aug. 10, at 12 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

SAUNDERS.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 6, DAVID SAUNDERS, in the 65th year of his age. The funeral will be from his late residence on Atherton-st., on Friday, Aug. 8, at 2:30 P. M.

SPRAGUE.—On Tuesday, 5th inst., WILLIAM KETCHAM, infant son of John H. and Susie V. A. Sprague. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 8th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 17 West 128th-st.

STODDARD.—At his residence, Kearney, N. J., Wednesday, 6th inst., Prof. JOHN F. STODDARD, aged 48 years and 17 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 8th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Centre-street Depot, Newark, N. J., to meet the 3 o'clock train from New-York.

STEVENS.—On Monday, Aug. 7, META ANDREWS, daughter of Francis B. and Elizabeth C. Stevens, of Hoboken, N. J., aged 11 months and 23 days.

WELLER.—At Yonkers, Wednesday, Aug. 6, JAMES EDWIN, infant son of James H. and Addie W. Weller, aged 1 year and 4 days. Funeral from the residence of his parents, South Broadway and Ludlow-st., Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends and relations are invited to attend, without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 9, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12:30 P. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 and 12:30.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

NOTICE.—THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CRONEY & LENT, No. 753 Broadway, will be closed on SATURDAY, Aug. 9, to enable their employes to participate in the excursion given by the firm to their workmen and employes.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 20 St. Mark's-place. The Executive Committee will meet at 7½ o'clock. ROBT. B. BOYD, President.
THOS. W. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25c.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Aug. 7, James M. Miller sold by public auction, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Thomas H. Landon, Esq., referee, the plot of land, 75 by 102.2, situate on the south side of Seventy-sixth-street, 105 feet east of Third-avenue. Dinkelspiel & Openheimer, the plaintiffs in the suit, bought it for $9,000. The mortgages against the premises amounted to over $15,000. The same auctioneer also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the same referee, the four lots of land, 100 by 102.2, situate on the south side of Seventy-sixth-street, 108 feet east of Third-avenue. Isaac Metzger bought them for $12,000. The same auctioneer also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the same referee, the frame building and plot of land, 17 by 59.4, known as No. 86 Park-street, west side, 34 feet north of Worth-street. D. W. McDevitt bought it for $6,175.

The Supreme Court sale of the premises situate on the south side of Thirty-third-street, 100 feet east of Seventh-avenue, was adjourned by the same auctioneer to-day, Friday, Aug. 8, by order of Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee.

There are no other public sales noted to be held at the Exchange to-day, but Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, will sell at the City Hall, New-York, the premises on the south side of Eightieth-street, 150 feet east of Second-avenue, 25 by 102.2.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine-street, has sold four lots, 100 by 111, on the south-east corner of West End or Eleventh-avenue and Ninety-ninth-street, for $34,500.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., will sell, on the grounds at Long Branch, N. J., to-morrow, Saturday, Aug. 9, 200 of the finest ocean villa sites situated at that place. The property belongs to R. J. Dobbins, Esq., of Philadelphia, and comprises five blocks of land fronting on Ocean-avenue, adjacent to the depot of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad. Gen. Grant is an old friend of the owner of the property, and he has signified his intention of being present at the sale. The sale will be imperative, and the property will be sold without any reserve. The steam-boat will leave the foot of Murray-street at 9:40 A. M., and maps and further information can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, AUG. 7.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 frame house and lot, 17x59.4, No. 86 Park-st., w. s., 34 ft. n. of Worth-st.	$6,175
1 vacant plot, 75x102.2, on s. s. of 76th-st., 105 ft. e. of 3d-av.	9,000
1 vacant plot, 100x102.2, on s. s. of 76th-st., 180 ft. e. of 3d-av.	12,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Aug. 4.

Elm-st., No. 47, southerly corner of Worth-st., 5x74	$7,000
East Broadway, No. 206, n. s., 75 ft. e. of Clinton-st.	24,250
7th-st., n. s., 216.4 ft. w. of Avenue C, 33.4x97.6	28,000
32d-st., s. s., 314 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18x98.9	9,750
48th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	85,000
51st-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.5	27,000
56th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 125x100.5	30,000
58th-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.5	9,000
113th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x78.3x32	6,000
Same property	6,100
122d-st., n. s., 137.11 ft. e. of 1st-av., 200x95.11	8,250
133d-st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x99.11	7,200
1st-av., e. s., 49.5 ft. n. of 24th-st., 24.8x100	10,000
1st-av., w. s., 74 ft. n. of 23d-st., 24.8x100; strip of s. s. 75 ft. w. of 1st-av., 4.8x25	14,000
4th-av., s. e. corner of 54th-st., 100.5x90	50,000
10th-av., w. s., 74 ft. n. of 21st., 24.8x100	12,000

LEASE RECORDED.

West-st., No. 341, store, 3½ years, per year	1,200

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.

HUGUENOT PARK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY,

EIGHTEEN MILES from CITY HALL, and five minutes' walk from New-Rochelle or Pelhamville Depots, OVERLOOKING THE SOUND on the east, and the Palisades on the west. Land THOROUGHLY DRAINED, ROADS MACADAMIZED, SIDEWALKS BORDERED with TREES, beautiful lake, and pleasure-grounds, surrounded with fine country-seats. PLOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS will be disposed of on easy terms and at moderate prices to those desirous to erect houses for their own families. Further information can be had by applying to Dr. P. MOULTON or Hon. G. J. PENFIELD, New-Rochelle; R. D. LEFEVRE, No. 197 Fulton-st.; Major W. R. BERGHOLZ, Engineer, No. 20 Nassau-st., or to J. F. HARRISON, Secretary and Treasurer, No. 132 Nassau-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ESTATE OF WILLIAM Cromwell, deceased, Cromwell-place, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y. Finest dairy farm in Orange County; about 400 acres land in fine order and high cultivation; partly surrounding lake of 100 acres surface; within one mile of Monroe Station and village; two hours from New-York by Erie Railway; scenery magnificent; will be sold in fifty acre plots; terms liberal; no locality more desirable for country residences, Summer boarding-houses, or for farm and dairy purposes. Address JAMES W. CROMWELL, Executor, Post-office Box No. 2,024, New-York.

TARRYTOWN HEIGHTS, OVERLOOKING THE Hudson River and Palisades, with commanding views and fine surroundings on the line of the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad, close to Tarrytown Station on the Hudson River Railroad, choice properties for sale in plots of acres to suit; fine shade, good water and handsome drives; no mosquitoes; printed description of the property upon application to
F. G. & D. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE—ONE HOUR from New-York, five minutes from station, containing sixty acres; five acres in fine oak grove; cottage-house of eleven rooms; hot and cold water in the house; asparagus and strawberry beds; all sorts of small fruits; shrubbery and flowers in great variety, and fine apple orchard; ice-house and means of filling it on the premises; admirably adapted for a dairy. Address W. F., Post-office Box No. 1,515, New-York.

AT ROSELLE, N. J.—A BEAUTIFUL HOME; house modern, thirteen rooms, with carriage-house and garden; grounds ample; ten city lots, opposite the park, one block from depot, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, forty-three minutes from New-York, (five minutes from Elizabeth, seventy-five feet higher.) The owner has just come into possession, and will let it low to a good family. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY.—A PLACE AT Rye Neck, one mile from Mamaroneck; three-quarters from Harrison Depot; cottage house, barn, grapery, &c.; four acres of land; good healthy location; occupied by present owner for ten years past; will be sold cheap, and on favorable terms. Apply to
D. A. GRANT, No. 873 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT ROSELLE ON CENTRAL RAILroad of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from New-York, a French-roof house of fifteen rooms; it has all the conveniences, is in perfect order, and will be sold cheap. Address S. A. BRISTOL, Post-office Box No. 2,932, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

HARLEM RIVER AND PORT CHESTER Railroad.—Desirable properties well located on and near the Sound, and close to the railroad, for sale at investment figures. F. G. & D. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., or ELSTON MARSH.

LONG BRANCH PROPERTIES FOR SALE.—Ocean fronts, cottages, and choice plots of acres at speculation prices; desirable plots for sale at Monmouth Beach and Rumsen Neck. F. G. & D. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

CORNER STORE AND DWELLING ON Broome-st. to rent.—Has been occupied for a market and cheap grocery for many years; also, stores Nos. 281 and 222 Hudson-st. at low rents.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

NEW, SIGHTLY HOTEL, FACING BROADWAY, between Cooper Institute and Bible House, to lease; over 100 suites rooms, stores large, and restaurant under the same. Nos. 25 and 27 3d-av.

TO LEASE—THE SPACIOUS BUILDING NOS. 35 and 37 Vesey and No. 8 Church-st., all connecting. This desirable warehouse, rebuilt throughout and improved, will be rented together or separately. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 26 BEEKMAN-ST.; EXCELlent location for paper, leather, or metal trade; moderate rent. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

STORE NO. 291 WEST-ST. TO RENT.—Four story, substantially built; immediate possession; cheap rent. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE NEAR Central Park, possessing all the advantages of the country, with every City convenience; twelve rooms; good stable and carriage-house; large garden; ten lots; forty-five minutes by elevated railroad from Wall-st.; rent very reasonable to a good tenant. For full particulars, apply to JNO. B. WILSON, or A. A. GOOLD, No. 171 Pearl-st., up-stairs.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front house, No. 322 West 14th-st., is being put in order; rent $2,000; new gas fixtures throughout. THORNTON M. RODMAN, No. 696 Broadway, north-east corner 4th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1873. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL packages passed by the United States Appraiser as correct and not removed from the United States public store within two days thereafter, will be transferred for storage to a general order warehouse at the risk and expense of the importers.
C. A. ARTHUR, Collector.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (FRIday,) Aug. 8, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, Fresh Palermo, Messina, and Menton Oranges and Lemons, landing ex steamers.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

AUCTION EXTRAORDINARY.
200 FINEST OCEAN VILLA SITES
On the continent, situate on
OCEAN VIEW AVENUE,
The Great American Drive at

LONG BRANCH.

The property comprises
5 SPLENDID BLOCKS AND PARCELS,
Between the Metropolitan, Clarendon, and East End Hotels, and adjacent to the Depot of the Southern New-Jersey Railroad, Ocean House, &c.

SATURDAY, AUG. 9, AT 1 O'CLOCK,

On the grounds. Sale absolute. Terms easy. Title perfect. Steam-boat from Pier No. 28, foot Murray-st., at 9:40 A. M., sharp. Collation under colossal tent. Grafulla's Band, Harrison, &c. No free tickets. Purchasers allowed traveling expenses to and from New-York or Philadelphia. JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
No. 21 Park-Row, New-York.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

SALE OF BANKRUPT'S ESTATE.—THE Undersigned will sell at public auction, upon the premises, No. 1,356 3d-av., north-west corner of 77th-st. and 3d-av., New-York City, on the 18th day of August, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., all the fixtures, tools, and stock and good-will of the fire escape and iron railing manufactory lately belonging to William Schramm, bankrupt, consisting of drilling machines, forges, vises, anvils, and lot of other small tools, used in said business; lot of cooking and heating stoves, iron and tin ware, refrigerators, bolts, locks, and hinges; a large quantity of old and new iron and unfinished iron work.
JOSEPH H. JACKSON, Assignee,
Nos. 206 and 208 Franklin-st., New-York City.

FURNITURE.

THE ICE KING

Medal of special award at American Institute Exposition, 1872, and all the principal Expositions and Fairs throughout the United States.

THE ICE KING

Is the only Refrigerator in the world. It is a PRESERVER, not a consumer, like others that bear the name of refrigerator. It will keep every description of perishable food longer, dryer, and better than any other now in use, and will not consume half the amount of ice. The following are some of its advantages over all others: 1st. It saves fifty per cent. of ice over all other refrigerators. 2d. With the Ice King I can freeze a pan of water into solid ice in a very few hours. 3d. It produces a dry, cold temperature in the provision chamber. 4th. It will produce a temperature of 18° below freezing-point in the warmest day of Summer. 5th. One article will not partake of the taste or smell of the other. 6th. The refrigerator, is divided into two separate and distinct compartments. 7th. The Ice King is one of the best refrigerators for cooling wine. 8th. Combined with the refrigerator is one of the finest water-coolers in the world. 9th. The provision chamber can easily be kept sweet and clean, as it has no drippings from the ice. 10th. It costs no more than the ordinary refrigerator, and is manufactured into all sizes, suitable for hotels, restaurants, saloons, steam-boats, grocers, butchers, and family purposes. The Ice King can now be seen in operation at

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM OF
THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR
Manufacturing Company,
No. 1,184 BROADWAY, between 28th and 29th sts.

A. KIMBEL & J. CABUS, FURNITURE MANUfacturers and Decorators, will remove from Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, to their spacious ware-rooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East 20th-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER-cooler—the best meat, fruit, ice, and health preserver in the world. Refrigerators repaired. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday Evenings 5 to 7.
Assets—Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus—Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Bank books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

Oriental Savings Bank,
No. 430 GRAND-ST., BETWEEN ATTORNEY AND RIDGE STS.
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3, and MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.
A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. will be declared July 1 on all sums of $5 and over which shall then have remained on deposit one or more months. DEPOSITS now, or at any time before July 21, will DRAW INTEREST from July 1.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Chartered by the United States.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
ASSETS.........OVER $4,000,000.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager.
☞ Send for circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York, City and County of New-York.—MARGARET BELL, plaintiff, against Anna N. Baggs and William M. Baggs, her husband, and Montgomery Baggs, James K. Baggs, Walter T. Baggs, Harry N. Baggs, Mary McD. Baggs, children of the said Anna N. Baggs; Eliza A. Malseed, widow, and George S. Malseed and James P. Malseed, children of Andrew Malseed, deceased; Daniel N. Malseed and Louisa S. Malseed, his wife, and Mary McD. Malseed, Randolph S. Malseed, Anna B. Malseed, John Malseed, Sallie S. Malseed, and James P. Malseed, children of said Daniel N. Malseed; Mary M. Bell, Thomas R. Bell, John M. Bell, Anna B. Bell, and Jerusha M. Bell, children of said Margaret Bell; James P. Malseed and Jerusha W. Malseed, his wife, and Maggie B. Malseed, Daniel N. Malseed, and Virginia C. Malseed, children of said James P. Malseed, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants respectively: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 233 Grand-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 30, 1873. HUGHSON & WEBBER,
au1-law6wF Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF CLINTON.—THE KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against ERASTUS S. MEAD and SARAH A. MEAD, his wife; James H. Cosgrove, Charles H. Foote, William W. Hartwell, Vilas National Bank of Plattsburg, Rufus Heaton, Charles Burchard, James M. Torrey, Charles A. Aldrich, Nathaniel F. Tenney, Walter H. Tenney, Alexander Strong, John D. Hayward, Edward A. Strong, Hugh M. Curran, Manning A. Goodwin, Pinckney Walker, John P. Rice, Lewis H. Tyler, and William G. Barney, defendants. Summons—For relief (Com. not served.) To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Clinton, at Plattsburg, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 239 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1873. JOHNSON & CANTINE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Clinton and in the office of the Clerk of the County of Franklin, on the 26th day of May, 1873.—Dated July 9, 1873.
JOHNSON & CANTINE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy11-law6wF

SUPREME COURT.—ELIZABETH HOFFMAN MILLER, plaintiff, against BETTY B. FOUTE, ALEXANDER M. FOUTE, ANNIE S. MOORE, and SAMUEL W. HALEY, defendants.—Summons for Relief—Complaint not Served.—To the Defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 18 Wall-street, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 28, 1873.
MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed with the Clerk of New-York County, at his office, on the 3d day of May, 1873.
MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 18 Wall-st.
jy18-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD A. FRASER and JOHN B. LEE, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM E. FAITOUTE, defendant.—Summons: For a money demand on contract.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 45 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and two dollars and fifty-six cents, with interest from the 22d day of April, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 24, 1873. JOHN M. BOWERS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of July, 1873. JOHN M. BOWERS,
jy11-law6w-F Plaintiff's Attorney.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

FINANCIAL.

SOUND INVESTMENT SECURITY.
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON
AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

AN EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE.

Total Length of Line	420 miles
Completed	335 miles
In Operation	309 miles
Under Construction	85 miles

These BONDS have UNUSUAL STRENGTH, being secured by a FIRST and ONLY MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire corporation representing 420 miles.

NET EARNINGS of the Road LARGELY EXCEED ALL INTEREST.

Receipts for 1872..........$1,359,690

A gain of $395,000 over 1871 on same number of miles.

Receipts for June, 1873..........$136,178 44

An examination of the route will show conclusively that the road penetrates a country of great productive capabilities, has a local business far more than self-supporting, and that it is A TRUNK LINE.

Diverging at Champaign, the road has two Western terminal points, Peoria and Keokuk, from which through its own connections, already in a forward state of construction, it will reach St. Paul, in Minnesota, and Grand Island, in Nebraska, the latter route following the borders of Missouri and Iowa, and passing through the rich South Platte Valley. The amount of through business from these sources, and from intersecting lines, will be of great magnitude.

From Indianapolis the Road has close connections with all the great diverging routes leading to the Atlantic coast, and also with Roads leading to the Ohio River and points South.

We offer the bonds at 90 and interest in currency, and, with our knowledge of the management and business of the Road, can recommend them UNQUALIFIEDLY as being

SAFE FOR ALL INVESTMENT PURPOSES.

TURNER BROTHERS
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
ON A COMPLETED ROAD.

TRACK CONNECTED BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO, AND THROUGH TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING IN A FEW DAYS.

The character of the road, and its unquestioned control of a large business in the immediate future, backed by the co-operation of wealthy capitalists, and experienced railroad men represented in its new direction, are a guarantee of the success of the Midland enterprise.

The earnings of the disconnected sections indicate a large and remunerative business on the completed road. Of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, less than $500,000 remain unmarketed, and the loan may be closed out at any moment.

For the present we are offering this limited amount for sale, and recommend them as a

A FIRST-CLASS AND SAFE SECURITY.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

Principal Due 1893. Interest Coupons Payable 1st February and 1st August, in City of New-York.

WE NOW OFFER THESE BONDS FOR SALE AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.
Perkins, Livingston & Post,
NO. 31 NEW-ST.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Houston and Texas Central Railroad
FIRST MORTGAGE
LAND GRANT SINKING FUND
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
ON THE NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

The road is entirely completed, and its earnings very large. These bonds, which we recommend as an entirely safe investment, can be obtained at 90 and accrued interest in currency, of
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale Railway and Miscellaneous Securities of the highest grade, paying from 8 to 11 per cent. per annum.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

CITY OF PROVIDENCE,
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,
FIVE PER CENT. WATER BONDS,
Coupon and Registered, SECURED BY SINKING FUND. Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin. Interest January and July; principal due 1900. Price 95 and accrued interest.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TENNESSEE NEW FUNDING BONDS OF 1874.—The past due bonds and coupons of State of Tennessee, funded into new bonds under act of April, 1873. JOHN B. MANNING,
Banker and Broker,
No. 5 New-st.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY STOCK, Nos. 15,114, 13,571; 100 shares each, in the name of Ascan Backus. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped, and new certificates applied for.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1873.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 3, 1873. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons who may have claims against "The Atlantic National Bank, of New-York," that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof to Charles E. Strong, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in New-York City. JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS.—AMERICAN, Adriatic, Commercial, National, Resolute. For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC
RAILWAY COMPANY,
CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.
First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold
COUPON AND REGISTERED
CONSTRUCTION BONDS
AUTHORIZED BY ACTS OF CONGRESS,
with Sinking Fund,
AND FREE FROM GOVERNMENT, STATE, AND OTHER TAXES,
ISSUED ONLY ON COMPLETED ROAD,
At 90 per Cent.
AND INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are secured by a SINKING FUND and by a FIRST MORTGAGE, covering the Company's Line through to the PACIFIC OCEAN, with its equipment franchises, &c., including upward of 15,000,000 ACRES OF LAND donated by the Government of the United States to aid in the construction of the road.

J. EDGAR THOMSON and } Trustees of the
SAMUEL M. FELTON, } Mortgage.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President of Company.

FIRST SERIES issued only as road is constructed on the Eastern Texas Division—504 miles of road.

209 Miles of Road in Operation.

From SHREVEPORT to DALLAS, and from MARSHALL to JEFFERSON.

Grading and bridging completed and ties delivered on 200 additional miles of road. Track now being laid at rate of ONE MILE PER DAY. Work commenced on California Division. First section, from San Diego East, under contract.

These Bonds are entitled to the benefit of a Sinking Fund, in addition to the fund to be derived from sale of lands, of an amount equal to ONE PER CENT. on all outstanding bonds, to be deposited with the TRUSTEES annually, and by them applied to the purchase and cancellation of bonds at par, as they shall be designated by lot, *at the option of the holders of the bonds so drawn*, and they are also receivable, at par and interest, in payment for any of the lands donated by the United States.

Government bonds and all other marketable securities will be received at current prices in exchange for these bonds, without expense to the investor.

Pamphlets, maps, and full information will be furnished on application to the following banking-houses:

H. G. STEBBINS & SON, New-York;
EDM'D D. RANDOLPH & CO., New-York;
B. K. JAMISON & Co., Philadelphia.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE.
PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equalled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest is payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.'S
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Interest 7 per Cent.; January and July; principal due in 1903; Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each; Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 each. Price 105 and accrued interest. For sale by

DAVIS & FREEMAN,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 201 Broadway.

Cash Value of Assets, July 1	$1,168,066
Total Liabilities	96,890
Net Assets	$1,071,176

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
HENRY A. HOWE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Vice Prest. and Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1873. }

69TH DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873. }

The Board of Managers of this Company has declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock, now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, TOGETHER WITH THE INTEREST due shareholders upon their PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after FRIDAY, 1st of August next.

The transfer-books will close this evening and remain closed until the morning of MONDAY, Aug. 4.

By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HART, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, JULY 17, 1873.

CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	240,000

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per cent., payable Aug. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Aug. 1, 1873, will be cashed on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Aug. 1.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1873.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1873.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1873. }

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON BONDS of the Union School District of the City of Saginaw, Mich., due at the Atlantic National Bank, Aug. 10, 1873, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank on presentation on and after that date.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CLEVELAND, July 24, 1873. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, which mature Sept. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after this date upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York, with adjustment of interest for unexpired time.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has this day been declared, payable Aug. 11 proximo, till which date the transfer-books are closed. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8.—SINgle, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas, 50c. No. 262 6th-av., 16th and 17th sts. Remember, No. 262.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF.
BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mrs. George Vandenhoff will open her boarding and day school for BOYS, at NO. 106 WEST 42D-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, Sept. 18. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. All the pupils will have the advantage of Mrs. Vandenhoff's personal instruction in ELOCUTION and in the correct and elegant speaking and writing of the English language, as well as in geography, history, and the English department generally. Latin, French, German, mathematics, &c., will be taught by competent masters.

School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Applications may be made personally or, by letter to
MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF,
No. 106 West 42d-st.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

The advantages offered by this well-known college for women are acknowledged to be unsurpassed in this country or the world. A full corps of professors and teachers is employed, with ample apparatus, cabinets and library. The courses of instruction are varied and comprehensive. The location is healthy, the grounds extensive and beautiful, and in the family arrangements, nothing is spared that can conduce to the health and comfort, the moral culture, and the social refinement of the students; $400 per annum covers the expenses of tuition, board, fuel, light, and washing. No extras except for private lessons in music, drawing or painting. Send for catalogues to W. L. DEAN, Register.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—A FAMily boarding-school. On the Harlem Railroad, eighty-five miles from New-York. Full courses of seminary instruction, with preparation for college or business. Personal care in study, habits, and health.

Terms, $360 per year.
Fortieth year begins Sept. 15.
S. T. FROST, A. M.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY,
MERIDEN, N. H.

Expenses lower than at any other strictly first-class Academy in New-England.
Rev. L. A. AUSTIN, A. M., Principal.

MISS HAINES
and
MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that they will continue under the same teacher, the kindergarten so successfully established last year, with the addition of an intermediate class, and a class for training kindergarteners. Applications can be made personally or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 22. Circulars at BRENTANO'S Book-store, No. 33 Union-square, and LESPINASSE & FRIEDMANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH-AV.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies.

Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24; all collegiate course; Number of family pupils limited.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,
BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.
Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

MISS BALLOW'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 24 EAST 22D-ST., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept 24.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE—School for Boys. Address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PENN.—(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)

Session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious; course of studies extensive; thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MADAME C. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, (between 5th and Madison avs.,)
NEW-YORK.
Sleeping-rooms to single occupants when desired.
The tenth school-year will begin Sept. 24, 1873.
LETTERS AND APPLICATIONS TO BE SENT TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

MISS HINSDALE
(SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MACAULAY)
WILL REOPEN HER
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV.,
ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1873.
Application may be made as above.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and, if it is desired, may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.
THOS. D. REED.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Reservoir Park, near 5th-av., New-York.
Primary, Progressive, and Finishing Ladies' School. Fall term commences Sept. 24; boarding pupils, sixteen; single rooms and school carriage, if desired. Circulars mailed on request. Personal information at the institution, Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., Murray Hill.

MRS. GARRETSON,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1873.
Applications made personally or by letter, as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
offers to twenty-five boarding pupils superior educational advantages, and the choicest home accommodations.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
OLD HADLEY, Mass. The Fall term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1873. For circulars and testimonials, address the Principals.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN., Mrs. C. E. RICHARDSON, Principal.—This well-established institution, within little more than an hour's ride of New-York, offers in its course of instruction, and in the qualifications of its teachers, advantages such as are ordinarily only to be obtained in the best Metropolitan schools, and combines with those advantages such rural surroundings and so moderate a scale of charges as are unattainable in the City. A limited number of pupils only received. References—Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Martin Paine, M. D. New-York, and Rev. Mr. Tatlock, Stamford, of whom any information can be obtained till Sept. 15. School begins Sept. 22.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Sept. 23. Apply by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their school in New-York.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLlege, founded and endowed by the State for the liberal education of the Industrial classes, will begin its next academic year Aug. 27.
For catalogue or information, address
President W. S. CLARK, Amherst, Mass.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., superintended by Rev. G. W. Ferguson, M. A., Rector, and by A. H. Austin, Principal, who receives a limited number of boarders, at moderate and inclusive charges. For prospectus apply to the Principal.

ROCKY DELL INSTITUTE, LIME ROCK, Conn.—Family School for Boys.—Location retired and healthful; accommodations ample and superior; instruction thorough; discipline mild and parental; next term begins Sept. 17. Address
J. H. HURLBURT, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, combining thorough instruction with home care and training, will reopen Sept. 10. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.—A MILITARY COLlege, established 1834. Preparatory department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Good discipline. Address Prof. CHARLES DOLE, Northfield, Vt. Year 1873–4 opens Aug. 28.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address
Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 25th of September, 1873.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING School for five boys; small day school, good home, moderate terms. M. OAKEY, Jamesburg, N. J.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A Boarding-school for boys.
Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AND A good home at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S,
Stratford, Conn.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 13. For catalogues apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address
Miss EMILY NELSON.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

THE BEST RECOMMENDATION—SONS OF former pupils at Yonkers Military Institute.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 31 West 52d-st., near 5th-av. and Central Park.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; a thorough English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages; home comforts and home priveleges are the distinguishing features of this school; the musical department under the direction of Prof. S. B. MILLS, and other instructors of acknowledged talent, offers peculiar advantages to those who desire to make music a special study. All communications to be addressed as above till Sept. 1, when Mlle. ROSTAN will be at home to receive applications herself.

MOUNT PLEASANT
MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing, and elocution.

A thoroughly organized military department, riding school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Established 1850.

A family school for boys; earnest teaching, faithful discipline; location healthful, beautiful and only one hour from New-York City; a safe, happy, Christian home.

Send for Catalogue with full details and references.

W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., } Principals,
CAPT. W. A. FLINT, } Stamford, Conn.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.

Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS' Boarding and Day School for young ladies has removed to the larger and more elegantly-arranged building, No. 25 East 50th-st., (between Madison and 5th avs.,) near Central Park, where a select number of pupils, limited to fourteen, will be received into the family and enjoy the privileges of a refined and beautiful home. References: Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D., LL.D., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Ferd. C. Ewer, D. D., and many others. A Kindergarten Department for little children. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

KINDERGARTEN.

MISS HAINES
and
MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that they will continue under the same teacher the kindergarten so successfully established last year, with the addition of an intermediate class and a class for training kindergarteners. Applications can be made personally or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

REMOVAL.

Miss STEERS' English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th-st., will reopen Sept. 22, 1873. The school carriage will be in attendance for pupils.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY,
For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17.
C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

MME. C. MEARS,
(Assisted by MLLE. L. SEE,)
No. 222 Madison-av., New-York.
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children.
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 22, 1873.
Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 1 to receive her patrons and friends.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING-SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJ. MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe-av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Sept. 17. Application may be made personally, or for circulars as above.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S INSTITUTE,
No. 25 West 46th-st.
French, English, German, and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Number limited. Regular collegiate course taught. Reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. For circulars direct as above.

MRS. JOHN V. E. BLEECKER
WILL REOPEN HER
HOME, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Children,
Sept. 24, 1873, at her residence,
No. 20 East 47th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on
THURSDAY, Sept. 25.
Address till Sept. 8, Fishkill, on the Hudson.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circular, address the Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS,
NO. 26 WEST 39TH-ST.,
will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on Sept. 25, 1873. Address as above, by letter, until Sept. 10.

EAST GREENWICH ACADEMY, EAST GREENWICH, R. I.—A first-class school in every respect for the youth of both sexes, preparatory to, and under the auspices of Boston University. Rates of board and tuition exceptionally low. Department of Music in charge of Dr. E. TOURJEE, Director of the New England Conservatory of Music. Department of Elocution under Prof. LEWIS B. MONROE, Dean of the School of Oratory of Boston University. The institution is located upon the shores of Narragansett Bay, twelve miles from Providence, on the direct route between Boston and New-York, in a region of unsurpassed healthfulness and beauty. Academic year begins Aug. 19. For circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. FRANCIS D. BLAKESLEE, Principal.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d-st.—Fourteen experienced instructors. German, English, and French thoroughly taught. Latin or Spanish optional. Special attention given to German studies of Anglo-American pupils. Kindergarten, boarding-school for boys. Fifteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
FEODOR THURM, Principal.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY School, South Orange, N. J.—One hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad; an eligible and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements; spacious drill-room, armory and equipments; reopens Sept. 16. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; J. W. MILEY, instructor in mathematics and Upton's tactics, with competent instructors also in French, German and drawing. Terms, $500 per annum and no extras.

MERVIEW ACADEMY, BABYLON, LONG ISLAND.—Established 1866.—Miss Gannon's English, French, and German Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, will reopen for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Miss Gannon is assisted in the musical department by her niece, Miss Louisa Eckstein, the celebrated pianiste from London. Terms $280 per annum. Location healthy and pleasant.

NAZARETH HALL.—REUNION OF GRADUATES on the 25th of September next, in commemoration of the Eighty-ninth anniversary of the foundation of the school. All former pupils are requested to send their present addresses without delay to Rev. EUGENE LEIBERT, Principal, Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

A LADY RESIDING NEAR NYACK CAN receive into her family after Sept. 10 three young girls not over twelve years of age, to whom all the advantages of a pleasant home and thorough instruction will be extended. For further information address Miss C., Post-office Box No. 67, Nyack, N. Y.

A GOOD HOME; PLEASANT, HEALTHY LOCAtion; solid instruction with a small number and moderate terms. Send for a circular of the Neshanic Institute for boys, Neshanic, Somerset County, N. J.
Rev. P. D. OAKEY, Principal.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A boarding-school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends; fall term commences 9th month, 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal,
Chappaqua, N. Y.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Established 1820.—Next term commences Sept. 24. Apply for circulars and information to Prof. O. P. HUBBARD or EDWARD A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1873. Address as above for circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

FOR BOYS.—MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a first-class boarding-school; grounds extensive; uniform, dark blue; daily gymnastic drill. Reopens SEPT. 17. Address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location.
Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS WILL reopen her French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at her new residence, No. 23 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND Military Academy, Peekskill, on the Hudson.—Reopens first Monday in September.
Z. S. SEARLE, Principal.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS opens Sept. 8. Address S. PELHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN Sept. 2. For circulars, apply to Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

DR. SACHS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR boys, No. 53½ West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 15; German a specialty.

RURAL HIGH SCHOOL, CLINTON, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. References exchanged. Send for circular. A. P. KELSEY, Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

DULL BOYS WAKED UP AND SET A-GOING AT Yonkers Military Institute. Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in."

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The sixteenth annual term of this Institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones-st., corner Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, 1873. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues or information as to course of study, &c., address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Hon. H. E. Davies, late Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, President of the Law Faculty.—The next term begins Oct. 6, 1873. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Law Faculty, No. 26 Chambers-st.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN TEACHER, intending to reside for some time in Germany, is desirous of taking with him two or three pupils, whose education he will superintend. To those wishing to send their sons abroad, an excellent opportunity now offers itself. The best references given. Address for further particulars, Box No. 512, Brattleboro, Vt., or M. [illegible] BREWSTER & CO., No. 84 5th-av., New-York.

A LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO INSTRUCT in English branches and music, desires an engagement with a private family as visiting or resident teacher; young children preferred. Address L. L., care of Wm. A. Rowland, Post-office Box No. 500.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRINCIPAL OF A graded school or an academy, day or boarding, by a graduate of college, who has had twelve years of successful experience; the best of references given. Address PRINCIPAL, care of A. Flack, Claverack, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MUSIC TEACHER; four years' experience in a seminary; good references as to former success; [illegible] reference required. Address MUSIC TEACHER, Box No. 172 Times Office.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE," AIDS ALL who want good teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general school business. Established 1855. No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

MUSICAL.

500 PIANOS & ORGANS,

New and Second hand, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent in CITY or COUNTRY, by HORACE WATERS & SON, NO. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT, AT
OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th-st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rental allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

J. P. HALE IS MAKING 10,000 PIANOS for the trade cheaper and better than small makers can buy the stock. 35th-st. and 10th-av.

A $125 BEAUTIFUL IRON-FRAME PIANOforte, stool, &c.; modern improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 20 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT RICHARDS, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Albert Richards, of the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district. SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARK SICKLE, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said Court against the estate of Mark Sickle, of the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district. SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES P. BRADLEY, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said Court against the estate of James P. Bradley, of the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district. SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

NO. 3,979.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York, ss.—In the matter of THE NEW-YORK SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1873.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of The New-York Shuttle Sewing-machine Company of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors by the District Court of said district.
E. F. FRENCH, Assignee,
jy25-law3wF No. 201 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of EDWARD L. LANDRINE, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. E. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
au1-law3wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO WORCESTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of David Dows & Co., No. 20 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of April, 1873.
DAVID DOWS, } Executors.
HENRY E. WORCESTER, }
ap25-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW CARRIGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Develin, Miller & Trull, No. 113 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1873.
THOMAS H. O'CONNOR,
Executor, &c., of Andrew Carrigan, deceased.
je13-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. VAN RENSSELAER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of July, 1873.
ALBON P. MAN,
JOHN ERVING,
au1-law6m WILLIAM J. HOPPIN.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL COBB BISHOP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Nos. 422, 424, and 426 East Twenty-fifth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of March, 1873.
mh14-law6mF SARAH BISHOP, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGLAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of January, 1873.
WM. P. DOUGLAS, Administrator,
f7-law6mF with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS BONARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 100 East Twenty-second-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of June, 1873. HENRY BERGH, Executor.
au1-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY H. WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, No. 52 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1873.
CHARLES E. BUTLER, } Executors.
je6-law6mF CHARLES H. WARD, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DOUGLAS the younger, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of January, 1873.
WM. P. DOUGLAS, Administrator,
f7-law6mF with the will annexed.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC....SATURDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC....SATURDAY, Aug. 16, at 11:30 A. M.
OCEANIC....SATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC....SATURDAY, Aug. 30, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Java, Wednesday, Aug. 6	Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 16
*Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 13	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 23
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 20	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 30
*Algeria, Wed'day, Aug. 27	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 6
*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 3	

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Castalia....Sat., Aug. 9	Caledonia....Wed., Aug. 27
Europa....Wed., Aug. 13	India....Sat., Aug. 30
Anglia....Sat., Aug. 16	Italia....Wed., Sept. 3
Trinacria....Wed., Aug. 20	Australia....Sat., Sept. 6
California....Sat., Aug. 23	Olympia....Wed., Sept. 10

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE....Aug. 23
GLAMORGAN....Sept. 13
PEMBROKE....Oct. 4
GLAMORGAN....Oct. 25

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS

First Cabin....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin....$55 currency.
Steerage....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff....$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. MORGAN....Aug. 13, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. GUARD....Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN....Aug. 27, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN....Sept. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH....Sept. 10, 8:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE, JR....Aug. 17.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, Aug. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON....Saturday, Aug. 16, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Aug. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL....Thursday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Thursday, Sept. 4, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DU HAVRE....SURMONT....Saturday, Aug. 9
PEREIRE....DAURE....Saturday, Aug. 23
ST. LAURENT....ROUSSAN....Saturday, Sept. 6
EUROPE....LEMARIE....Saturday, Sept. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin....$125 | Second cabin....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

STEAMER VILLE DU HAVRE, FOR BREST and HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-street, on Saturday, 9th August, at 7 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 6 o'clock, on Friday evening. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

ALABAMA....Wednesday, Aug. 23
PENNSYLVANIA....Wednesday, Sept. 3
VIRGINIA....Wednesday, Sept. 17
GEORGIA....Wednesday, Oct. 1

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany.

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.,) DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

LADY LYCETT, EVATT....Monday, Aug. 11
ARRAGON, WESTERN....Wednesday, Aug. 27
LAPLAND, JONES....Wednesday, Sept. 3
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER....Saturday, Sept. 27
CORNWALL, GIBSON, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Intermediate, $45 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to E. R. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY, THOMPSON....Saturday, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, THOMAS....Saturday, Aug. 16, at 11 A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN....Saturday, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER....Saturday, Aug. 30, at 10:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER....Thursday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Aug. 20.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer ALASKA, Capt. NOLEN, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Mazatlan and Manzanillo; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on Aug. 23, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

H. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Aug. 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 9, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ZODIAC, Capt. CHAPIN, TUESDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. BECKETT, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Aug. 9.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH....Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM....Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR....Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, Aug. 12.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, Aug. 19.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 26.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Turk's Island and Jamaica,
ATLAS, (new,) Capt. PORTER, Aug. 7.
For Port-au-Prince, Savanilla, and Carthagena,
CLARIBEL, Aug. 9.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CLEOPATRA, (Havana only)....Aug. 14
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico) 12 M., Saturday, Aug. 16.
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)....Aug. 21

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st. All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE FOR SING SING AND IONA ISLAND.

The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave the foot of Harrison-st., Pier No. 34, every morning (Fridays excepted) at 8 o'clock; 23d-st. at 8:15; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's.

Returning leaves Iona Island at 2 o'clock; Sing Sing, 3:10 P. M.; arrive in New-York at 5:30.

N. B.—During camp-meeting, which commences Aug. 5, the steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave every morning at 8 o'clock.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

DAILY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. 15 minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES. EXCURSION tickets to Halifax and return, $22.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 6 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Pier 27 E. R., 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

Steamer SYLVAN GLEN, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND, Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold at all the principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,

From foot 23d-st., East River.

EXCURSION

Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 8th....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 8th....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 9th....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 9th....7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 10th....8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 9th....7:00 P. M.
Monday, 11th....6:00 A. M.	Sunday, 10th....4:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 12th....7:00 A. M.	Monday, 11th....10:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 13th. 7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 12th....11:00 A. M.
Thursday, 14th....8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 13. 12:00 M.
	Thursday, 14th. 12:30 P. M.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 1st....1:00 P. M.	Friday, 1st....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 2d....2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 2d....8:00 A. M.
Monday, 4th....3:30 P. M.	Monday, 4th....10:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 5th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 5th....6:00 A. M.
Thursday, 7th....7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 6th. 6:30 A. M.
Friday, 8th....8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 7th....3:00 P. M.
	Friday, 8th....3:00 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR Newburg, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Iona Island.

The favorite steam-boat

JESSE HOYT,

Capt. JAMES SHERMAN,

leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 24th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Fare for the excursion, $1.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG AND IONA ISLAND—Fare, 50 cents.—The fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave from Harrison-street pier every SUNDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, landing at Christopher-st. at 8:15; 23d-st., 8:30, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Iona Island, Cozzens', West Point, and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 2 o'clock, arriving in New-York at 6:45.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—THE beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market-street every afternoon at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," at 8:50 A. M. 3:20 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M., and via P. W. and B. R. R., at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:20, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M., 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M. Emigrant and 2d class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10, 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:50 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," 6:40 A. M., 4:05 and 9:15 P. M. Sundays, 6:40 A. M.; and via P. W. and B. Railroad 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M.

From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:20, 11:55 A. M.; 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 9:15, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:25, 11:20 A. M.; 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW ROUTE TO BABYLON AND FIRE ISLAND

VIA

FLUSHING AND NORTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Hunter's Point for above places at 9 and 11 A. M. and 2:30, 4, (express,) 5, (express,) 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

Trains leave Babylon at 6:20, 8:20, (express,) 8:30, 10:32 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:40 P. M.

Time by express train, 1 hour 10 minutes.

Time by accommodation train, 1 hour 30 minutes.

Ferry-boats leave foot of East 34th-st., New-York, fifteen minutes before train time, and leave James-slip, foot of Chambers-st., East River, thirty minutes before train time.

Trains leaving Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. connect with boats for Fire Island.

Trains leaving Babylon at 8:20 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. connect with boats from Fire Island.

AUG. 4, 1873. G. H. SHARP, Train Despatcher.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.

The 1 o'clock train carries drawing-room cars and reaches Newport in seven hours and ten minutes.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent, Newport, R. I.

RAILROADS.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains depart and arrive at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York:

Depart. Arrive.
8:10 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead.... 6:05 P. M.
9:40 A. M.—Rockaway Express.... 6:52 P. M.
10:40 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach.... 4:30 P. M.
1:40 P. M.—Babylon Acc'n, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach.... 10:35 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—Babylon Express, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach.... 9:45 A. M.
4:10 P. M.—Fire Island and Patchogue Ex. 10:05 A. M.
4:40 P. M.—Patchogue Acc'n, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead.... 9:00 A. M.
5:10 P. M.—Hempstead and Rockaway Ex. 8:40 A. M.
5:40 P. M.—Islip Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway.... 8:05 A. M.
6:40 P. M.—Babylon Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway.... 6:46 A. M.
9:30 A. M.—Sundays only, from Bushwick-av. for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach, arriving at Bushwick at.... 7:00 P. M.

Baggage checked at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York; or South 8th-st., Brooklyn.

L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT POSSESSING a thorough medical education, would like to accompany a family to Europe; would go as physician or companion to an invalid, take charge of a child, or in any capacity not menial. Address M. R. B., Brooklyn Branch *Herald* Office.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—IF YOU WISH FIRST-class help of all nationalities, any capacity, City or country, with good references, apply at Walker's, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS, FOR all capacities, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. MRS. LOWE.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a very tidy young woman, who is an excellent chamber-maid, &c.; is also very kind, careful, and attentive to children; has no objection to be generally useful in a family in any capacity; will be well recommended; wages moderate, and a good home desired. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress, or general house-work, in a small family. Call at No. 432 West 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 220 West 27th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two very tidy north of Ireland Protestant girls, (sisters;) both are well recommended; cook can make excellent bread, biscuits, pies, pastries, &c.; chamber-maid is an excellent waitress, good fine washer, ironer, &c.; will do the entire work of an ordinary family between them at moderate wages in a good home. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid, Waiting, &c.—By two very neat girls, who thoroughly understand their business and are well recommended; will go in City or country; cook makes excellent bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; will do the work of a family between them. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent and reliable young woman in a private family; has excellent City references; is willing and obliging; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country; understands milk and butter. Can be seen at No. 138th 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, &c.—BY A SMART, CAPABLE GIRL, TO do cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work; will be found a respectful, neat, and intelligent girl, an excellent washer and ironer; and good cook and baker; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK, AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A Scotch Protestant woman; very respectable; is an excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, bone, lard, pastry, creams, jellies, fried dishes, good baker; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO very respectable young women, (sisters,) together, one as good cook and coarse washing, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress only; both are thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER AND WAITress, or Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By two Protestant women; very respectable and efficient; good cook; experienced waitress, or will do the work of the house; good testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; willing to assist in washing; no objection to the country; has several years' references; is neat, active, and willing; can give good references. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT AS FIRST-class cook in all it branches; is a good baker, and makes desserts; would assist in the washing; best City references. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable German girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT AS COOK; good bread and biscuit maker: references from last place. Call at No. 1,502 Broadway.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—A RESPECTABLE competent woman wishes a situation in a private family; has excellent reference; is willing and obliging; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; no objection to the country; understands milk and butter. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A LATELY-ARRIVED Swedish Protestant girl, in City or country; understands all work on a farm; is a good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; can milk, &c.; comes well recommended. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English Protestant woman in a private family; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; is willing and obliging; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; has reference; is an excellent cook and good laundress; is pleasant and obliging; gets on well with children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work in a small family; is willing and obliging; good City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 236 East 54th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NICE, CAPABLE GERMAN girl, to do general house-work; is a good cook and laundress; will go to the country if desired. Apply at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress, or Fine Washing.—By an English Protestant young woman; very respectable and good laundress; French fluting and all kinds of fine work; best City testimonials; prefers the country. Apply at 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to do ladies' or gentlemen's washing by the week or dozen; best references. Call at No. 420 West 52d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN OF EXperience and fond of children—can bring an infant up by the bottle; no objection to the country; has superior City reference that will bear investigation. Inquire at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE OR GOVERNESS.—BY AN EFFICIENT young French girl; is a good seamstress, and very well educated, and thoroughly obliging and willing; no objection to the country; can give the best of references. Call or address at 621 6th-av., French Bureau.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS WET nurse in a good family; can give good reference if needed. Call for two days at No. 134 Elizabeth-st., Room No. 9, rear house, top floor.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS IN A PRIVATE Family.—By a young girl, lately landed. Call at No. 263 West 32d-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GERman girl, to take care of children, or as chamber-maid. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as wet nurse in a private family. Can be seen at Green-st., south east corner Grand-st., Brooklyn.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and is a good operator on the Wheeler & Wilson machine; would not object to assist in the care of children; can bring the best City reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 6 East 45th-st.

MALES

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge. Men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL.

Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man in a private family; is a Protestant, strictly temperate; has the best of reference. Address A. M., Box No. 19 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

BUTLER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG ENGLISHman as a very superior butler or waiter; understands his business perfectly; has unexceptionable City references; no objection to the country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; TWENTY years' experience in City and country; is good groom and driver; would make himself useful around a gentleman's place, if required; good recommendation from a veterinary surgeon. Can be seen at No. 13 Washington-st., Mr. O'Baldwin's, or address John, Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man, aged twenty-five years, who thoroughly understands taking care of horses, and driving; also, milking, mowing lawn, taking care of cattle, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS single man, thoroughly skilled in his profession; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference from last employer. Address Coachman, Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and has excellent City reference. Call or address No. 140 East 22d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN, &c., OR FARMER—COOK OR Housework.—By a Scotch Protestant man and wife; no children; man is a good coachman and groom, also a thorough farmer and gardener; can take care of cattle, milk, break young horses, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress; also does all branches of house and dairy work; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, OR FARMwork, House-work or Cook and Laundress.—By a man and wife; no children; man can do all branches of farm-work, milking, &c.; is a good coachman, groom, and plain gardener; wife is a good cook, laundress, and can do house-work, milk, make butter, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER OR COACHMAN AND GARDENER—House-work or Cook and Laundress.—By a man and wife, no children; man can do all branches of farming, also a good coachman and groom and plain gardener; wife is a good cook and can do house-work; is a good butter maker; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHman, aged thirty-eight years, who understands all branches of kitchen and flower gardening, greenhouse, graperies, farm-work, milking, &c.; can take entire charge if required; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A SCOTCHman, aged thirty-eight years, who understands all branches of kitchen and flower gardening, greenhouse, graperies, farm-work, milking, &c.; can take entire charge if required; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE, WHO THOROUGHLY understands gardening in all its branches, and has the fortune of good taste in making up flower decorations and landscape; maps for gardens, pleasure-grounds or parks, made before the work commences. Address F. F., at seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN OR USEFUL Man.—By a respectable young man, who is a good coachman and groom and plain gardener; can also milk, take care of cattle, mow lawn, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GROOM, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED NINEteen years, who is a very good groom; can also drive, assist in garden, mow lawn, blacken boots, and generally useful; wages moderate; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER.—TO DO ALL KINDS OF FARM WORK and gardening, by a respectable man. Address B, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man who is a very good groom; can also drive, assist in garden, mow lawn, blacken boots, and generally useful; wages moderate; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A FRENCHMAN WHO IS acquainted with the City; is willing to make himself generally useful; good references. Address J. B., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references, which will bear the strictest investigation, as to his abilities and general character. Address H. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED waiter; understands his duties in every respect and has excellent references which will bear strict investigation. Address M. T., Box No. 43 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

HELP WANTED.

READER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN, CONFINED to his room, wishes to engage a young man to read one or two hours daily. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED AGENTS.—WORTHY THE SPECIAL notice of old and experienced canvassers. Those celebrated steel line engravings, viz: "Cole's Voyage of Life," four beautiful pictures, representing Childhood, Youth, Manhood, and Old Age; now offered by canvassers for the first time. Price reduced to suit the masses; nothing like it ever offered to the American public; extraordinary terms and inducements; full particulars free. Address B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, No. 55 Cornhill, Boston.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT, AS NURSE FOR A child ten years old, to wait upon a lady, and sew; to go a short distance from City. Call only between 12 and 2 o'clock on Friday, at No. 89 Madison-av.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; wages $15 per month. Apply at once at No. 10 Beekman-place, near East 50th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'

West Point Hotel

will remain open until Oct. 1. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

CROFT HOUSE, GARRISON'S, N. Y.

In Highlands, opposite West Point, on Hudson River Railroad; fine mountain air, pure spring water, good roads and drives, romantic scenery; excellent living, and in vicinity of several lakes; board from $10 to $15 per week; special terms for families.

C. C. REHWOLDT.

FIFTIETH SEASON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Open from June 10 to Oct 1.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times 15 to 20 degrees lower than New-York City. W. U. Telegraph in the hotel.

JAMES E. BEACH, agent at Catskill for CHAS. A. BEACH'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.

Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

SURF HOTEL,

FIRE ISLAND.

Through tickets, and baggage checked, by South-side Railroad trains, leaving South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

MONTONESE HOUSE,

BRANFORD, CONN.

This delightful Summer resort, noted for its facilities for bathing and fishing, also its beautiful drives, having been enlarged, will be open June 20. Address WM. BRYAN, Jr.

SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MONTROSE Station, N. J.—A few rooms, recently vacated, to let with board, at this popular first-class hotel. To parties desiring the best of accommodation at one of the healthiest and most accessible hotels near New York, this is a rare chance; sixty minutes from foot of Barclay-st., via Morris and Essex Railroad; thirty-six trains daily. C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

WEST-END HOTEL, FORT WASHINGTON, opposite the Palisades, on the Hudson, with delightful surroundings and unsurpassed views; only twenty minutes from 30th-st. depot, and forty-five from Wall-st. CHARLES H. SHELLEY.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address.

N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,

152d-st., on the Hudson.

The best accommodations at moderate rates.

PAUL & DUNCALF.

CROMWELL'S ERIE RAILWAY — TWO hours from New-York; elevation 1,200 feet; mountain air and scenery; a few more can be accommodated. Address CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, Highland Mills, N. Y.

OCEAN HOUSE, SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., NOW open for permanent or transient boarders.

E. N. WARDWELL, Proprietor.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

By the popular steamer
ARROWSMITH,

From Pier No. 36 East River, at 9 and 33d-st. at 9:15 A. M., through the East River and Long Island Sound to

SEA CLIFF GROVE,

Where, besides the unsurpassed facilities for bathing, fishing, boating, &c., a beautiful and

FREE GROVE

Is fully provided with Spring water, Tables, Seats, &c., &c., for the use of all Church, Sunday-school, family, and other orderly excursionists.

No spirituous liquors or disorderly persons are permitted on the grounds.

Tickets may be secured on steamer. For the trip 50 cents; children half price.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

FOURTH POPULAR
SUNDAY EXCURSION
OF THE FLOATING PALACE STEAMER
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
LEAVING PIER NO. 28 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF MURRAY-STREET,
SUNDAY, AUG. 10, 1873, AT 9:40 A. M.,
STOPPING AT SANDY HOOK TO LEAVE
PASSENGERS FOR LONG BRANCH,
THENCE OUT ON THE BROAD ATLANTIC.
A TRIP TO SEA
ON SUCH A MAGNIFICENT STEAMER AS THE PLYMOUTH ROCK
IS A LUXURY, INDEED, AND CANNOT OFTEN BE INDULGED IN. IT AFFORDS MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OF THE HARBOR, FORTS, LIGHT-SHIPS, &c., AND AS THIS FLOATING PALACE STEAMS DOWN OUR SOUTHERN COAST, PASSING LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, &c., THE PICTURE IS TRULY BEAUTIFUL.
MUSIC BY KEATING'S CELEBRATED BAND.
THE PLYMOUTH RESTAURANT
OFFERS THE DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.
TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH EVERY SUNDAY.—Steamer AMERICUS, in place of NELLY WHITE, leaves Peck-slip, East River, 8:30 A. M., 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 9 A. M., 1:40 P. M.; pier No. 6 North River, 9:12 A. M., 2 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

Returning, leaves the Beach at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

H. B. CROSSETT'S EXCURSION OFFICE removed temporarily to No. 391 West-st., above Christopher-st. Steamer Wyoming, barges Sarah Smith, Chicago, Caledonia, and Republic; Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Iona Island, and Eagleswood.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M.; 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare 15 cents.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SALE OF HORSES.—WILL BE SOLD AT AUCtion at Pardee's Hotel, Croton Falls, N. Y., on FRIDAY, Aug. 8, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., one pair of bay mares with foal by "Thornedale; one bay filly one year and ten months old, sired by "Thornedale;" one bay stallion, ten months old, sired by "Thornedale."

Terms cash. DANIEL D. CHAMBERLAIN.

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NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLER'S GOODS.

In large stock including Horse-sheets and Blankets, Fly-nets, whips, English Saddles, Bits, Stirrups and Spurs, Horse-brushes, Carriage-robes and Lap-dusters, Chamois-skins, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
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No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, THE ENTIRE second floor, with board, to a family of adults, in a first-class house, with small family; best of references. Apply at No. 58 West 19th-st.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., WITH board, handsome rooms en suite or singly; house and table first-class; transient parties taken at Summer prices.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHout board, No. 175 East 85th-st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—SUPERIOR BOARD, permanent or transient; family rooms; hall rooms.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SURF AND STILL-WATER bathing; a gentleman and his wife, also single gentlemen or ladies can be accommodated with good board on reasonable terms. Address D. MacGREGOR, Centre Moriches, Long Island.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife; a private family preferred; location above 28th-st. Address J. M., Post-office Box No. 3,543, stating terms, &c.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GIRL THIRTEEN YEARS old, in a private family in the country; New-Jersey or Long Island preferred; convenient to schools. Address S. K., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN IN a refined private family, having no other boarders, a parlor and bedroom, with breakfast; permanent if suited. Address B., Box No. 3,703 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorised a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS

SKIN DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

Dr. J. M. VAN DYKE is the only graduated physician in America that makes the treatment of skin diseases a specialty. He has studied and analyzed every form of skin disease in existence until he has arrived at almost perfection in their treatment. This treatment cures eruptions, rashes, humors, pimples, black heads, spots, and all diseases of the skin. Dr. VAN DYKE can be consulted on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY of each week at No. 6 West 16th-st., New-York, at all hours; and SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY at No. 1,126 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—OFTEN sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of dilation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three type cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving.
Fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief.
Eau Lustrale for the hair.
Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

FOR SALE IN GREEN-WOOD—A PLOT CONtaining two-thirds of a full lot, in the most desirable part of the cemetery; price low. Inquire at No. 155 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

An unusually favorable opportunity is presented for a most profitable investment of capital in the development of a Bituminous Gas and Steam Coal property, situated on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This is legitimate and will bear the closest investigation. For full particulars, address Lock Box No. 448 Pittsburg, Penn.

$10,000 SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED on good security, in a well-established manufacturing business; twenty per cent. guaranteed; principals only will be noticed. Address A. B. C., Station D.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, Aug. 21, 1873, and until 9 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of the several school-houses in said ward.

Proposals will be received at the same time and place for the alterations, &c., of the steam heating apparatus in Grammar School-house No. 29, in said ward.

JOHN N. MERRILL,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, First Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, Aug. 21, 1873, and until 10 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the alterations, &c., of Primary School-house No. 293 Pearl-st.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for alterations of the steam heating apparatus in said building.

SAMUEL H. RANDALL,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Second Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, Aug. 21, 1873, and until 11 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of the several school-houses in said ward.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for cleaning and repairing the stoves, pipes, flues, &c., in said schools. TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Sixth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until THURSDAY, Aug. 21, 1873, and until 12 o'clock M. on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of Grammar School-houses Nos. 20 and 42, in said ward. ALONZO TRUESDELL,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until THURSDAY, Aug. 21, 1873, and until 1 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of Grammar School Houses Nos. 45 and 55 in said ward. MATTHEW BIRD,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Sixteenth Ward.

Plans and specifications for all of the above-named work may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidders. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party offering a proposal must be put on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

Dated New-York, Aug. 7, 1873.

CAPE FEAR RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST., BALTIMORE, MD., Aug. 4, 1873.

PROPOSALS.

Are invited for furnishing and delivering stone on United States lighters near Federal Point on Cape Fear River, North Carolina; and separate proposals for stone loaded on lighters at quarries on the river accessible to tug-boats.

Proposals, to be sealed, in duplicate, indorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 14, 1873, and will be opened in five minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to attend.

The right to reject any bid is reserved; bids must be on prescribed forms and accompanied by the usual guaranty.

Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

PROPOSALS FOR JOINER WORK OF STEAM-BOAT.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office until Aug. 16, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the joiner work of steamer now being built by LAWRENCE & FOULKE, at Greenpoint.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall (north-west basement.)

PROPOSALS FOR SCREENED GRAVEL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Department of Public Parks until SATURDAY, Aug. 16, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for SCREENED GRAVEL for walks and roads.

For full information see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall, (north-west basement.)

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 11th day of August, 1873, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up and furnishing, for school purposes, the premises Nos. 789 and 791 3d-av., between 48th and 49th sts.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two approved, responsible sureties will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

FERD. T. HOPKINS,
RICHARD KELLY,
JULIUS KATZENBERG,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
Board of School Trustees Nineteenth Ward.

Dated New-York, July 24, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....Mr. A. M. PALMER

RETURN OF THE VOKES FAMILY,

VOKES
VOKES
VOKES
VOKES
VOKES
VOKES
VOKES
VOKES
VOKES

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 11,

IN THEIR NEW PLAY

FUN IN A FOG.

BOX-SHEET OPEN AUG. 6.

WALLACK'S.

Engagement of
Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT.
This eminent comedian
will appear EVERY NIGHT
in his grand emotional play,
in five acts,
MIMI,

in which Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. P. Foster, Miss M. Wells, Miss Vandyke, Mr. W. H. Crisp, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Howson, Mr. Bradley will appear.

The part of
MIMI
by
Miss KATHARINE ROGERS.

First MIMI MATINEE, Aug. 9.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

AUGUSTIN DALY....Sole Lessee and Manager

WILL OPEN

For the Regular Fall and Winter Season with a MAGNIFICENT STAR COMPANY on

TUESDAY NIGHT, AUG. 19,

with the production in costly and magnificent style of SHAKESPEARE'S FAIRY SPECTACLE,

A
MIDSUMMER
NIGHT'S
DREAM!!!

Box office opens Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1873, at 8 A. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. FRANK EVANS.

ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2 and EVENING at 8.
The young American comedian, Mr.
FRANK EVANS
in C. H. Morton's new and interesting drama of
THREE YEARS IN A MAN-TRAP,
with the advantage of a superior cast.

Monday afternoon, Aug. 11, Mr. E. T. Stetson.
Monday evening, Aug. 11, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Albaugh.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEO. THOMAS'
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

Admission, 50 cents; packages containing twelve tickets, $4, at the usual places; private boxes $2 extra.

EVERY THURSDAY, GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SEA-WALLS

DREDGING IN BOSTON HARBOR, FILLING A PARCEL OF SOUTH BOSTON FLATS, AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF SUCH PARCEL.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS,
No. 3 PEMBERTON-SQUARE, BOSTON, July 17, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for inclosing with sea-walls and filling a parcel of the Commonwealth's flats in South Boston, situated at the junction of the main and Fort Point Channels, in Boston Harbor, bounded south-west by flats of the Boston Wharf Company, and south-east by flats sold to the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and containing about 1,000,000 square feet, more or less, as follows:

1. For about 700 lineal feet of light sea-wall on Fort Point Channel.

2. For about 1,300 feet of heavy sea-wall on Fort Point Channel and the main channel.

3. For filling said parcel to grade 13, with material dredged by the contractor from the mouth of Fort Point Channel and from a portion of Boston Harbor, which is to be dredged uniformly to a depth of twenty-three feet at mean low water.

4. For filling said parcel with good clean gravel from grade 13 to grade 16.

5. For the whole work of building said sea-walls and filling said parcel, as aforesaid, on or before Oct. 1, 1876.

The above work must be done according to plans and specifications to be seen or furnished at this office between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 12 o'clock noon.

The contractor will be required to give a satisfactory guarantee that he will execute a contract according to his proposals, and to give satisfactory bonds for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has appropriated four hundred thousand dollars toward the above specified sea-walls and filling, but no contract will be made binding the Commonwealth for any more of said work than can be paid for by appropriations of the Legislature, under the laws of the Commonwealth.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE.

Sealed proposals will be also received as aforesaid for the purchase of the whole or any portion of said parcel of flats for cash, the purchaser to build said sea-walls and do said filling according to said plans and specifications, and to perform all the obligations of the Commonwealth to the City of Boston in relation to said parcel under the indenture of four parts made between the said Commonwealth, the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, the Boston Wharf Company, and the City of Boston, dated June 23, 1873.

The right to reject any and all proposals is reserved by the Board of Harbor Commissioners, and their acceptance is subject to the approval of the Governor and Council.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals in relation to the South Boston Flats," sealed up and directed to the Chairman of the Board.

For the Board of Harbor Commissioners,
JOSIAH QUINCY, Chairman.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR SEWERS, PAVING, REGULATING AND GRADING, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
No. 19 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, until Tuesday, Aug 12, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following work:

Sewers in portions of Manhattan-st., 83d and 84th sts., 40th-st., 56th-st., 75th-st., Horatio-st., Dry Dock-st., 1st-av., 104th-st., Avenue A, Broadway, alteration of sewer in Thomas-st.

Drains in portions of 56th, 57th, 110th, and 124th sts.

Regulating, &c., portions of Gansevoort-st., 55th-st., 68th-st., 69th-st., 80th-st., 82d-st., 101st-st., 106th-st., 108th-st., 126th-st., 153d-st., 61st-st., 57th-st., 51st-st., and Lexington-av.

Paving portions of 1st-av., 2d-av., 47th-st., 56th-st., 57th-st., 59th-st., 63d-st., 69th-st., 71st-st., 72d-st., 74th-st., and 77th-st.

By order of GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

For full information see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GRANITE

stones to build sixteen (16) arches, (more or less,) of New Pier, No. 1 North River.

Sealed proposals for this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 12 o'clock, noon, of FRIDAY, Aug. 15, 1873, at which time the bids will be publicly opened and read.

The engineer's estimate of the material to be furnished is as follows:

640 Voussoirs, or arch stones, averaging from 6 to 16 cubic feet each.
Total....6,298.24 cubic feet.
483 Spandrel Stones, averaging from 3 to 23 cubic feet each. Total. 6,810.56 cubic feet.
64 stones furnished in the rough....4,046.60 cubic feet.

The time allowed for the fulfillment of the contract is to the 1st day of December, 1873.

Blank forms of proposals and plans of the proposed work can be obtained by application at the office of the department.

For further particulars see *City Record*.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING THE State Emigrant Institutions on Ward's Island with MEAT will be received at Castle Garden until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, Aug. 11.

Specifications showing the description of meat to be estimated for may be had, and a statement of the quantities used during the past year may be seen on application to the Secretary at Castle Garden.

Proposals will be addressed to the "Board of Commissioners of Emigration," Castle Garden, New-York.

The board reserve the right to reject any and all proposals if not deemed for the interest of the Commission.

E. D. WEBSTER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Parks until MONDAY, Aug. 18, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for 350 tons furnace coal, and 200 tons grate coal.

For full particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall, (north-west basement.)

SARATOGA AUGUST MEETING

THE FAVORITES BEATEN.

SECOND DAY'S RACES—THE KENNER STAKES WON BY ILL USED—ARIZONA AND BINGAMAN ALSO WINNERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 7.—The second day of the August meeting dawned with clouded skies, and between 7 and 8 o'clock a fitful rain began to fall, and the atmosphere became close and uncomfortable. This state of affairs was not conducive to comfort, and on the piazzas of the hotels groups of turfmen were disconsolately watching for a gleam of sunshine. At 10 o'clock it had ceased raining, but the clouds did not break away, and the association was in a delightful state of uncertainty. It did not rain again, however, so it was determined to go on with the races, and there were, probably, between 3,000 and 4,000 people present on the course. There were three races on the programme.

THE KENNER STAKES.

The first and great event of the day was the race for the Kenner Stakes, for three-year olds, two miles, which caused the greatest excitement among turfmen. The stake was named in honor of Hon. Duncan F. Kenner, and was inaugurated in 1870, when there were but twenty-five subscribers and four starters, and Enquirer, by imp. Leamington, won it in 3:48¼. In the following year there were seven starters, out of forty-seven nominations, and Harry Bassett was the winner in 3:35¾. Last year Joe Daniels was the victor in 3:49, beating five others, out of fifty-seven entries. The stake this year had closed with sixty-seven nominations, three of which were void in consequence of the death of James S. Watson, who had three entries. The large number of excellent colts that were entered this year caused more interest to be centered in the result than ever before, and as the stake was worth over $5,000 to the winner, a hard struggle was anticipated, and this caused the heaviest betting of the meeting. The starters marked upon the card were W. W. Glenn's ch. c. Merodac, by imp. Australian, out of Ada Cheatham, by imp. Lexington; Hunter & Travers' imp. blk. c. Strachino, by Parmesan, out of May Bell, by Hetman Platoff; August Belmont's imp. b. c. Ill Used, by Breadalbane, out of Ellermire, by Chanticleer; Gov. Bowies b. c. Catesby, by imp. Eclipse, out of Katie, by Two Bitts; D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Springbok, by imp. Australian, out of Hester, by Lexington; J. W. Hunt Reynolds' b. c. Whisper, by Planet, out of Mattie Gross, by Lexington; W. Cottrill's ch. f. Alice Mitchell, by Planet, out of Volga, by imp. Glencoe, and Clark & Grinstead's b. c. Waverley, by imp. Australian, out of imp. Cicely Jopson, by Weatherbit.

Although the reputation of Springbok had tended to make him the favorite, it was considered by the majority that the race was an open one, and this feeling gained strength as the time for the race approached. The McDaniel confederacy had twice captured the stake with Bassett and Joe Daniels, and as the great good luck which, for the last three years, hovered about the stable had in a measure departed, Springbok was not considered as formidable as he might have been under different circumstances. How far these conjectures were justified will be gleaned from the result of the contest. And then Strachino had suddenly risen in popular favor by defeating Joe Daniels, and following hard upon this was his victory in the Summer handicap, which he won easily. On these occasions, however, he carried but ninety and eighty-seven pounds respectively, but to-day he was required to put up twenty pounds above these weights. He was so well thought of just before the start that he sold for a good second choice, while Belmont's imp. colt Ill Used sold fourth choice, and laid out the knowing ones, as will be seen by the following quotations:

Springbok	$300	$650	$905
Strachino	65	260	305
Waverly	65	135	185
Ill Used	55	225	210
Catesby	35	145	160
Alice Mitchell, Merodac, Whisper,	33	100	140
Total	$553	$1,515	$1,905

THE RACE.

After two false attempts they were sent off to a fair start, Catesby first, Strachino second, Ill Used third, Merodac fourth, Springbok fifth, Waverley sixth, Alice Mitchell seventh, and Whisper eighth. As they went round the turn Ill Used and Strachino changed places, and Springbok and Merodac also changed positions. Catesby cut out the work, and reached the quarter-pole three lengths in front. In the meantime Merodac had moved up and headed Strachino, the pair passing the quarter-pole simultaneously, Springbok fourth, Ill Used fifth, Waverley sixth, Alice Mitchell seventh, and Whisper in the rear. As they traveled along the backstretch, Merodac left Strachino and began to chase Catesby. When they passed the half-mile pole Catesby was leading, two lengths in advance of Merodac, who was the same distance in front of Strachino and Ill Used, who were head and head, and lapped by Springbok; Waverly came next, Alice Mitchell seventh, and Whisper struggling in the rear. Coming round the lower turn, Merodac got within a length of Catesby, and two lengths behind him were Strachino, Ill Used, and Springbok on equal terms, two lengths before Waverley. Merodac was still closing upon Catesby, and when they passed the three-quarter pole he was lapping the latter at the saddle-girth. Strachino was now third, Springbok fourth, and Ill Used fifth. They came up the homestretch in a ruck, and occasioned much enthusiasm, and when they finished the first mile in 1:53¾, Catesby was still leading by half a length; Merodac was second, two lengths in advance of Strachino and Springbok, Whisper, Alice Mitchell, Waverley, and Ill Used being bunched. As they went off round the turn again they began to get closer together, and Strachino moved up to within a length of Merodac. Catesby, however, still kept making the pace, and had left Merodac again and was a length ahead of him at the quarter pole, while Springbok had his head at Merodac's saddle-girth, Strachino and Ill Used being head and head with Waverley on their quarter. As they went along the backstretch Springbok made his run, and amid the cheers of his backers went past Merodac and up to the head of Catesby, and in this manner they passed the half-mile pole. Merodac had now given it up, and Ill Used was third, Strachino fourth, Waverley fifth, Merodac sixth, Whisper seventh, and Alice Mitchell eighth. Coming round the lower turn Catesby again came to the front, and was leading Springbok half a length, but the latter went at Catesby again and was half a length in the lead at the three-quarter pole, Ill Used and Strachino being in close attendance, and Waverley behind them. As they turned into the homestretch the excitement was intense. Catesby gave way and fell back, and Strachino rushing up to Springbok ran head and head with him, and then assumed the lead, but only for a moment, for Ill Used came for a finish, and like a shot came to the front, and led Strachino half a length. Springbok was now beaten, and the two imported colts had it to themselves. Strachino was receiving the spurs and whip, but could not reach Ill Used, who won the race by half a length, in 3:39; Springbok third, two lengths behind; Waverley fourth, Whisper fifth, Catesby sixth, Alice Mitchell seventh, and Merodac eighth.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—The Kenner Stakes, for three-year olds; $100 entrance, $50 forfeit; the association to add $1,500; two miles; sixty-seven nominations, of which three were void; value, $5,100.

A. Belmont's imp. b. c. Ill Used, by Bredalbane, out of Ellermire 1
Hunter & Travers' imp. blk. c. Strachino, by Parmesan, out of May Bell 2
D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Springbok, by imp. Australian, out of Hester 3
Clark & Grinstead's b. c. Waverley, by imp. Australian, out of imp. Cicely Jopson 4
J. W. H. Reynolds' b. c. Whisper, by Planet, out of Mattie Gross, by Lexington 5
Gov. O. Bowie's b. c. Catesby, by imp. Eclipse, out of Katie 6
W. Cottrill's ch. f. Alice Mitchell, by Planet, out of Volga 7
W. W. Glenn's ch. c. Merodac, by imp. Australian, out of Ada Cheatham 8

Time—3:39.

THE MILE AND A HALF DASH.

The next race on the card was a dash of a mile and a half for all ages, to carry 100 pounds; mares and geldings allowed three pounds. This had the following four entries: Rice & McCormack's ch. h. Wanderer, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Coral, by Vandal; A. C. Franklin's b. m. Arizona, 5 years, by Lexington, out of imp. Zone, by The Cure; C. J. Alloway's b. c. Boss Tweed, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Alabama, by Brown Dick, and T. W. Doswell's b. h. Eolus, 5 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Fanny Washington, by Revenue. Here the knowing ones received another shot, for the much-lauded Wanderer was easily defeated by Arizona, and proved himself to be a duffer "of the first water," as many losers expressed it to-day. How the knowing ones suffered may be gleaned from the subjoined figures:

Wanderer	$400	$450	$650
Arizona	200	200	350
Boss Tweed	165	150	85
Eolus	120	200	200
Total	$885	$1,000	$1,240

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and a half, they were started from the half-mile pole, and after breaking away twice they were sent on their journey, Arizona being in the lead, Eolus second, Boss Tweed third, and Wanderer fourth. As they came round the lower turn Wanderer went into the second place. When they reached the head of the homestretch Arizona was a length before Wanderer, who was two lengths ahead of Boss Tweed, who was a length in front of Eolus. Coming up the stretch Arizona kept the pace good, and passed the stand still a length in front of Wanderer, who was two lengths in the van of Boss Tweed, who was lapped on the quarter of Eolus. Going round the turn Wanderer endeavored to head Arizona, but signally failed, for he could only reach her saddle-girth, and in this position they passed the quarter-pole. They went down the backstretch without change of position until they neared the half-mile pole, when Arizona shook Wanderer off and passed that point a length in front of him. There was just a length between the four of them at this point—but coming round the lower turn, Boss Tweed closed upon Wanderer and was lapping his quarter, Eolus being two lengths behind. They remained in the same positions as they passed the three-quarter pole. When they came up the homestretch, Arizonan had them all beaten, and it looked as if Boss Tweed would win the second honors, as he clung tenaciously to Wanderer. Arizona came away, and won the race by three lengths, in 2:38; Wanderer second, half a length before Boss Tweed, who was three lengths in advance of Eolus.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $600; for all ages; to carry 100 pounds; mares and geldings allowed 3 pounds; one mile and a half.

A. C. Franklin's b. m. Arizona, 5 years, by Lexington, out of imp. Zone 1
Rice & McCormack's ch. h. Wanderer, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Coral 2
C. J. Alloway's b. c. Boss Tweed, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Alabama 3
T. W. Doswell's b. h. Eolus, 5 years, by Leamington, out of Fanny Washington 4

Time—2:38.

THE SELLING RACE.

The climax of this exciting day's sport was reached in the struggle between the ten contestants in the selling race, for all ages, dash of a mile and a quarter. This style of race appears to be popular with the proprietors of stables, and there are always large fields. This may be accounted for in the fact that the terms of the race allow the owners to handicap their horses to suit themselves, instead of the handicapper, and public performances have nothing to do with the imposition of weights. From this it will be readily perceived by the uninitiated that a selling race is as uncertain as the weather, and the betting men find it so to their cost. The entries in the race to-day were Jos. Donahue's ch. c. Business, 4 years, by Revolver out of Syren, by Oliver; T. R. Jones' br. c. Wynne, 4 years, by Blacklock, out of Parthenia; D. Buckley's ch. m. Chickabiddy, 6 years, by Australian, out of Kate Hays, by imp. Albion; C. J. Alloway's br. g. The Moor, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion; Carroll & Coar's b. f. The Nurse, 3 years, by imp. Australian, out of imp. Zone, by The Cure; Carroll & Coar's br. h. Ortolan, 6 years, by Doneraile, out of Canary Bird, by imp. Albion; T. W. Doswell's ch. h. Fadladeen, 6 years, by War Dance, out of Nora Creina, by Mahomet; M. H. Sanford's b. h. Bingaman, 5 years, by Asteroid, out of Bay Leaf, by imp. Yorkshire; R. W. Walden's ch. f. Minnie W., 3 years, by Planet, out of Edina, by imp. Knight of St. George, and D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f., 3 years, by Kentucky, out of Zaidee, by imp. Belshazzar. Out of this lot Fadladeen was the favorite in the majority of the pools at the following rates:

Fadladeen	$100	$155	$210
Bingaman	50	145	375
Chickabiddy	45	130	325
Minnie W	50	100	230
Business	30	50	80
Field	40	100	150
Total	$315	$680	$1,370

THE RACE.

The distance was a mile and a quarter, and they were started from the three-quarter pole, and fully three-quarters of an hour was wasted before they were given the signal. When they at last got away Business was in the lead, McDaniel second, Chickabiddy third, The Moor fourth, Bingaman fifth, Fadladeen sixth. The ten of them came rushing up the homestretch, presenting a beautiful sight, and when they passed the stand Business was four lengths ahead of McDaniel's filly, Chickabiddy third, The Moor fourth, Fadladeen fifth, Bingaman sixth, Ortolan seventh. As they went round the turn Chickabiddy went into the second place, and The Moor followed her up. When they passed the quarter-pole Business was two lengths in advance of Chickabiddy, who was a length before The Moore third, McDaniel's filly fourth, Minnie W. fifth, Bingaman sixth, Ortolan seventh, Fadladeen eighth, The Nurse ninth, and Wynne tenth. They went along the backstretch without change of position, Business still making the pace. When they passed the half-mile pole Business was but a length before Chickabiddy, and was the same distance in front of The Moor third, Minnie W. fourth, Bingaman fifth, Fadladeen sixth, The Nurse seventh, McDaniel eighth, Wynne ninth, and Ortolan tenth. As they came round the lower turn Business increased his lead, and reached the three-quarter pole two lengths in front of Chickabiddy, who was a length in advance of The Moor, who was lapped by Bingaman. As they came up the homestretch, all in a bunch, Business looked like a winner, but Evans, the English jockey, who rode Ill Used, was on Bingaman, and at the right moment he sent his horse ahead, and won the race, amid the most intense excitement, by half a length, in 2:10¼; Business was second, three lengths before Minnie W. and The Moor, who were head and head, Chickabiddy fifth, Fadladeen sixth, The Nurse seventh, Ortolan eighth, McDaniel ninth, Wynne tenth. The judges disqualified Business, and gave a dead heat for second place between The Moor and Minnie W.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, $500; selling race for all ages; one and a quarter miles; horses entered to be sold for $2,000 to carry their appropriate weights; for $1,500 allowed 7 pounds; for $1,000, 12 pounds; the winner to be sold at auction.

M. H. Sanford's b. h. Bingaman, 5 years, by Asteroid, out of Bay Leaf, 102 pounds 1
C. J. Alloway's br. g. The Moor, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler, 93 pounds 0
R. W. Walden's ch. f. Minnie W., 3 years, by Planet, out of Edina, 87 pounds 0
D. Buckley's ch. m. Chickabiddy, aged, by Australian, out of Kate Hays, 99 pounds 4
T. W. Doswell's ch. h. Fadladeen, 5 years, by War Dance, out of Nora Creina, 102 pounds 5
Carroll & Coar's b. f. The Nurse, 3 years, by Australian, out of imp. Zone, 87 pounds 6
Carroll & Coar's br. h. Ortolan, aged by, Doneraile, out of Canary Bird, 107 pounds 7
D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f., 3 years, by Kentucky, out of Zaidee, by Belshazzar, 75 pounds 8
T. R. Jones' br. c. Wynne, 4 years, by Blacklock, out of Parthenia, 96 pounds 9
Jos. Donahue's ch. c. Business, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Syren, 96 pounds *0

Time—2:10¼.

* Disqualified for foul riding.

THE WINNER SOLD.

According to the terms of the race the winner was sold at auction, and after a spirited contest, Bingaman was knocked down to Thomas Puryear for $1,605.

STAKES TO CLOSE AUG. 15.

On Friday, Aug. 15, the important stakes of the leading associations are to close. Standing at the head of the list are those of the American Jockey Club, and three are to be run at the Fall meeting. These are the Manhattan Handicap, a sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared by 20th of September, with $500 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; weights to be published 6th of September; one mile and a quarter. The Champagne Stakes, for two-year olds, $100 each, half forfeit, with $500 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; the winner of any stakes at Jerome, Long Branch, or Saratoga to carry 7 pounds extra; three quarters of a mile. The Grand National Handicap, a sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $20 if declared by 20th September; with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second horse; weight to be published by Sept. 6; two miles and a quarter. For 1874 there is one stake open; the Nursery Stakes, for foals of 1872, to be run during the Fall meeting, $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; one mile. There are five stakes open for 1875. These are: The Belmont Stakes for foals of 1872, $100 each, half forfeit, and $1,500 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; to be run at the Spring meeting; one mile and five furlongs. The Ladies' Stakes for fillies foaled in 1872, $100 each, half forfeit, and $1,000 added; the second filly to receive $300 out of the stakes; to be run during the first meeting; one mile and five furlongs. The Jerome Stakes for foals of 1872, $100 each, half forfeit, and $1,500 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; to be run at the Fall meeting; two miles. The Hunter Stakes, for fillies foaled in 1872; $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added; the second filly to receive $200 out of the stakes; to be run at the Fall meeting; one mile and three-quarters. The Maturity Stakes for four-year olds, (now two-year olds,) $200 each, half forfeit, and $1,200 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; to be run at the Fall meeting; three miles.

SARATOGA ASSOCIATION.

The Saratoga Stakes, 1874, for two-year olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,000 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; three-quarters of a mile. The Kentucky Stakes, 1874, for two-year olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $1,000 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; one mile. The Travers Stake, 1875, for three-year olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,000 added by the association and $500 in plate by W. R. Travers; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; one mile and three-quarters. The Alabama Stakes, 1875, for fillies foaled in 1872; $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $1,000 added; the second horse to receive $300 out ot the stakes; one mile and one-eighth. The Kenner Stakes, 1875, for three-year olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,500 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; two miles.

MONMOUTH PARK ASSOCIATION.

The Jersey Derby for 1875, value $1,500, and $50 each, play or pay; for three-year olds; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. The Monmouth Oaks, 1875, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay; for fillies three years old; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes; one mile and a half. The Ocean Hotel Stakes for 1875, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $500 each, play or pay; for three-year olds; to carry 95 pounds; fillies and geldings allowed 3 pounds; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes; one mile and three-quarters. The West End Hotel Stakes for 1875, a renewal of the Monmouth Oaks, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for three-year-old fillies, the winner of the Monmouth Oaks to carry 5 pounds extra; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes; a mile and three-quarters. The Mansion House Stakes, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for four-year olds; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes; two miles and a half. The Robbins Stakes for 1875, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for three-year olds; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes; two miles.

MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

The Preakness Stake, 1874, for three-year olds, one mile and a half, $50 subscription, play or pay, and $1,000 added, of which $200 to second horse. Chesapeake Stakes, 1874, for fillies three years old, one mile and a quarter; 5 pounds extra for winner of the Preakness Stakes if a filly; $50 subscription, play or pay; club to add $500, of which $100 to second. Central Stakes, Fall meeting, 1874, for two-year olds, one mile, $50 each, play or pay; club to add $500, of which $100 to second horse. Gentlemen's Post Stakes, 1873, one mile and a quarter for all ages; welter weights; $25 subscription, play or pay; club to add $500, of which $100 to the second horse; members of the Maryland Jockey Club, or of any recognized association to ride; five or more subscribers to fill. The Bowie Post Stakes, four-mile heats for all ages; $100 subscription, play or pay; five or more to fill; to name at the Post Club to $1,700, of which $400 to second and $100 to third horse. Steeple-chase Post stakes, of $25 each, play or pay; club to add $750, of which $100 to second and $50 to third horse; five or more to fill; about two miles and a half; welter weights.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

The Slocumb Stake, 1873, for two-year olds, $25 entrance, play or pay, and $700 added; second horse to receive $200, and third horse $100; one mile; to carry three-year-old weights.

The Orleans Stake, for colts and fillies three years old; $25 each, play or pay, with $700 added; second horse to receive $200, and the third $100; two miles.

The Howard Stake, for two-year olds; one mile; $25 entrance, play or pay, with $700 added; second horse to receive $200, and third $100, out of the stakes.

The Pickwick Stake Spring meeting, 1874, for three-year olds; $25 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100; mile heats.

The Louisiana Stake Spring meeting, 1874, for four-year olds; $25 entrance, play or pay, and $1,000 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100; two-mile heats.

The Fortuna Stakes, for three-year olds; $25 entrance, play or pay, with $1,000 added; second to receive $200, and third $100; winner of the Pickwick Stake, 7 pounds extra; one mile and a half. The same stakes are also open for 1874 and 1875.

STEEPLE-CHASES RUN OVER THE SARATOGA COURSE—DUFFY'S GREAT PERFORMANCE.

The great race of Duffy, on Tuesday last, at Saratoga, has been the theme of admiration among turfmen, and the merits of the performance will be better appreciated by comparing it with other steeple-chases run at Saratoga. The table given below has been compiled with great care, and it will be observed that although Duffy carried 160 pounds he accomplished the distance of the race (between two and a half and three miles) twenty-two seconds faster than it was ever run before. There are thirty-six jumps in the course:

		Pounds.	Time.
1870	First meeting, Oysterman, Jr.	146	7:54
	Second meeting, Oysterman, Jr.	150	7:20
1871	First meeting, Oysterman, Jr.	146	6:50
	Second meeting, Tammany	140	6:15
	Second meeting, Duffy	144	6:36
1872	First meeting, Tammany	151	6:17
	Second meeting, Tammany	147	6:10¾
1873	First meeting, Lanty Lawler	151	6:39½
	Second meeting, Duffy	160	5:48¾

DEATH OF FEARNAUGHT.

The celebrated trotting stallion Fearnaught, owned by Col. Henry S. Russell, of the Home Farm, Milton, Mass., died on Wednesday morning. He had been sick about a week, in consequence of taking cold, which settled into a fever. Fearnaught was foaled in 1859, was sired by Young Morrill, and has a record of 2:23¼, made at Buffalo. Mr. Russell paid $20,000 for him, but valued him at $40,000.

BASE BALL.

The Resolute-Mutual match on the Union Grounds yesterday afternoon failed to attract more than from 250 to 300 spectators, and was won by the New-Yorkers. Fleet pitched, and the Mutuals batted him with the utmost freedom, running up a total of 20 tallies, while the Resolutes hit Matthews for but three first bases, and got in but 3 runs. The following is the score:

RESOLUTE.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
D. Allison, c.	1	1	3	0	Eggler, c. f.	3	3	3	0
Swandell, 1st b.	0	0	9	0	Higham, c.	5	6	10	1
Austin, r. f.	0	1	0	0	Hatfield, 3d b.	2	4	1	1
A. Allison, c. f.	0	0	3	0	Start, 1st b.	3	2	5	0
Loughlin, 2d b.	0	0	2	3	Nelson, 2d b.	1	1	3	0
Clinton, 3d b.	0	0	5	2	Phelps, r. f.	0	0	1	0
Booth, l. f.	2	0	4	0	Matthews, p.	2	0	0	2
Fleet, p.	0	0	1	2	Gedney, l. f.	2	4	2	0
Wadsworth, s. s.	0	1	0	1	Holdsworth, s. s.	2	1	2	3
Total	3	3	27	8	Total	20	21	27	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Resolute	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0—3
Mutual	4	4	1	3	1	1	6	0	0—20

Umpire—Mr. Powers, of the Atlantic Club.

Time of Game—Two hours and five minutes.

First Base by Errors—Resolutes, 2 times; Mutual, 7 times.

Runs Earned—Resolute, 0; Mutual, 7.

NOTES.

The Mutuals and Atlantics play on the Union Grounds, and the Baltimore and Philadelphia Clubs in the Monumental City to-morrow.

The Baltimores defeated the Philadelphias, yesterday, in a game of base-ball, at Philadelphia, by the following score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Baltimores	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—5
Philadelphias	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0—4

Runs Earned—Baltimores, 2.

CRICKET.

The second inning of the game between the second elevens of the St. George and Manhattan Cricket Clubs was played on the St. George's grounds at Hoboken yesterday, in the presence of the largest number of spectators congregated on the grounds this year. The Manhattans scored 77 runs against the St. George's 43, while the previous day the score was 88 for the St. Georges to 30 for the Manhattans. The St. George Club therefore wins, the total score being 131 to 107. The following is yesterday's play:

ST. GEORGE.		MANHATTAN.	
M. Eyre, not out	20	Chippendale, c. Mostyn, b. J. Eyre	1
Mostyn, run out	8	Roche, run out	2
Evans, b. Tilley	2	Tilley, run out	2
Hartman, b. Tilley	10	Hayward, run out	0
J. Eyre, c. O'Lonegan, b. Tilley	0	Rutty, b. Hartman	15
J. Smith, b. Hayward	1	O'Lonegan, b. Smith	24
Wallach, b. w. b. Tilley	0	Frankeyn, c. Wallach, b. Hartman	7
Venten, b. Tilley	0	Oakey, run out	7
Bowring, b. Tilley	1	Tucker, b. Smith	0
Gracie, b. Tilley	0	Bishop, absent	0
Leg-bye	1	Gliver, absent	0
Total	43	Byes 8, leg-byes 4, wide-byes 7	19
		Total	77

RUNS SCORED AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.
St. George	15	19	37	37	42	42	43	43
Manhattan	3	9	9	9	39	55	73	77

Umpires—Messrs. Smith and Hosford.

A HUMMING-BIRD FIGHT.

The Kingston *Freeman* of the 5th inst. says: "The other day, as A. T. Clearwater, of this city, was coming down East Front-street, he witnessed a novel battle in the yard opposite the Presbyterian Church. Two green-backed humming-birds were the combatants, and the fray lasted seventeen minutes. The tiny antagonists would dart at each other most viciously; would soar twenty feet or more in the air, and then return to the flowers in the beds for a moment or two, where the warfare raged most bitterly. Occasionally the larger would pin the smaller to the ground, when the latter would strike vigorously at the throat of its foe. Finally the larger bird apparently became very much enraged, and made an energetic spurt. The other fell to the ground, its wings fluttered, the body quivered, one quick gasp, and the ruby-throated little one was dead. The victor flew to a dead twig on a neighboring shrub, smoothed its ruffled plumage as a dove would, and twisted its neck from side to side, then for a moment hovering over the lifeless body of its enemy as if to be certain life was extinct, it flew swiftly away."

A STEAM-SHIP OVERDUE.

GRAVE ANXIETY ABOUT THE NON-ARRIVAL OF A BALTIC LLOYD'S STEAM-SHIP.

The steam-ship Ernst Moritz Arndt, Capt. C. Felberg, of the Baltic Lloyd's line, left Stettin, Germany, on July 2, for this port. She had on board about 700 tons cargo, and about 100 passengers, the majority being German emigrants. She touched at Copenhagen and took on board ninety-two cabin and steerage passengers. She arrived at Havre on July 8, and took on board 176 additional cabin and steerage passengers. She then proceeded toward New-York. On July 15 the steamer Westphalia, of the Hamburg line, passed her, seven days out, and, according to all appearances, she was all right. The Arndt was then in latitude 49° 11', longitude 22° 4', or about one-quarter of the distance out. Since then nothing has been heard of her. She is sixteen days overdue at this port, but the agents think that an accident has happened to her machinery, and that she has borne up for the Bermudas, or some of the West India islands. The missing steamer is one of the best owned by the line. She is 330 feet long, 38 feet breadth of beam, 29 feet 9 inches depth, and 2,800 tons burden. Her engines are of the latest construction, with two cylinders, 51 and 86 inches in diameter. The stroke is 3 feet 6 inches, and she is intended to run at 13 knots per hour, with a steam pressure of 65 pounds to the square inch. The boilers are 13 feet 6 inches in diameter, and the horse-power 1,800. The names of the passengers from Stettin are as follows:

CABIN.

Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Atwood, of the United States.
Dr. H. Dohrn, one of the directors of the steam-ship company in Stettin.
Rev. Dr. Schwartz and family, Asia Minor.
Henry Ohnke.
Louise Passeh and child.
Miss Teresa Sandt.
Carl Polentz, (merchant.)
Mrs. Louisa Polentz.
William Brandt.
August Schmidt.
Miss Flora Freyer.
Max Krontoowitch.
August Mosel.
Miss Schierwgn.
Frederick Schultz.
Miss Adelide Schmidt, all of Prussia.
Rev. A. Kron.
Miss Rosalie Kron.
Miss Amelia Cron, of Brandenburg.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

Ernestine Krefft.
Mr. W. J. Krefft and family.
Emma Bradtke.
Emily Rosentreter.
Ferdinand Oschmann.
Ferdinand Kohnke and family.
Frederick Wetzel and family.
Frederick Kohn and family.
William Zulke and family.
Caroline Muller and child.
Frantz Knippel and wife.
Albert Borchadt.
Herman Hegener and wife.
Antonia Burba.
Antonia Skinser.
Joseph Szarnowiski.
Frantz Rinkwitz.
Casimer Matusaka.
John Ratsmann.
Caroline Ratsmann.
Chas. Schmidt and family.
Antoine Persch.
Elizabeth Persch.
Ferdinand Malewski.
Frederick Smith.
Carl Winter and wife.
Minner Rasch and child.
Gartlib Hasse and family.
Ferdinand Hasse.
Bertha Hasse.
John Barchwaldt and family.
Willmenia Barchwaldt.
Julius Barchwaldt.
August Barchwaldt.
Hermann Krohnen.
Katherina Konopacka and child.
Katherine Garaka and family.
Herman Schultz.
Robert Abrahmson.
Maria Waldmann and child.
Max Harbeck.
Frantz Erttinner and family.
Gustave Erttinner.
Emma Erttinner.
Alphonse Baum.
August Powelit and family.
August Danoski and family.
Frederick Ohm and family.
Carl Lau and family.
Felix Rinkwvitz.
Gottlieb Rinkiwitz.
Julius Gruhl.
August Korth.
Ludwig Ludtke.
Rosa Malewski.
Paul Fietz.
Carl Schroeder.
Maria Voigt.
Willemenia Voigt.
Michael Schultz and family.
Anna Schultz.
Wilhelm Burrow.
Erdmann Muller.
Katherina Blawtha.
David Schroeder.
Willeminia Schroeder.
Johanna Braudshagen and child.
Henry Roddenberg.
Johnanna Lau.
Karl Hackbarth.
August Karth.
Ernestine Finger.
Hermann Mauthey.
Karl Wunnicke.
Ludwig Rawies.
Ferdinand Barchwald.
Ernest Zink.

The names of the passengers from Copenhagen and Havre could not be ascertained. The crew, including officers, consists of about 100 men, so that in all nearly 500 persons were on board. The agents expect to hear from her to-day.

WRESTLING EXTRAORDINARY.

JOHN M'MAHON, THE AMERICAN CHAMPION, CONTENDS WITH ALBERT ELLIS, OF LONDON.

About one year ago, Albert Ellis, the London middle-weight champion wrestler, came to this City, and gave several exhibitions of the Devon and Cornwall style of wrestling, with John Browning, another famous English wrestler, who accompanied him. Both men have since remained in this country, working as stone-masons. Yesterday afternoon John McMahon, the American champion wrestler, who a short time ago defeated Homer Lane, contested with Ellis in Harry Hill's sporting-house, in Houston-street, for $500 a side and the championship. McMahon weighed 197 pounds, and Ellis 137 pounds. In consideration of their disparity in weight and strength, McMahon waived the American style of wrestling, and agreed to abide by the Cornwall and Devon style. According to this fashion, both men wear short canvas jackets. The grasp is made on the jackets or by locking round the body or neck. Choking and kicking above the knees is ruled unfair, and counts a fall against the offender. A fair fall is reckoned as two shoulders and one hip, or two hips and one shoulder on the ground, squarely laid, and not rolled over. McMahon selected Homer Lane for his umpire, and Ellis' choice was John Browning. Harry Hill acted as stakeholder and referee. A large number of sporting men of the better class were present, and the hall was crowded. At 5:15 o'clock time was called, and the men clinched. It was soon seen that, although the giant-strength of McMahon made it almost impossible for Ellis to throw him, the extraordinary agility and science of the latter prevented his being outmatched. In the first two breaks McMahon showed by his play that he expected to win easily, for he lifted Ellis up bodily and tried to cross-buttock him, but he was foiled, Ellis invariably escaping a fall by coming down on one side or on his two hips. Break after break, or, to speak more correctly, bout after bout followed with the same result. In the eleventh break the skill of Ellis was shown. By a quick turn McMahon succeeded in getting a terrible inside lock on Ellis, and every one of the spectators thought that the English champion was worsted. But in falling Ellis came down on his side, and laughed heartily at McMahon, who went to his corner very angry. So the contest went on until the nineteenth bout, when McMahon threw Ellis, but the latter succeeded in turning and fell only on the hips. McMahon, who was evidently tired of the match, said to Mr. Hill, "If that isn't a fall I will leave," and jumped out of the ring. Harry Hill said, "Gentlemen, I will give these men five minutes' time, and will hand the money over to the man who does appear, if either one of them fails to come to time." In the interim, John Browning challenged either McMahon or Homer Lane to wrestle in the Devon and Cornwall style, for $1,000 a side. McMahon re-entered the ring before the expiration of the five minutes. After some consultation between Ellis and McMahon, the match was declared a draw, and a new one made for $700 a side.

SALE OF WILD ANIMALS.

A tapir, two small deer, and some monkeys, which in some mysterious way had violated the Revenue laws, and been seized by the Customs officers, were sold by auction at noon yesterday. Messrs. Draper's office on Pearl-street, where the sale took place, was thronged with spectators and intending purchasers, and a lively interchange of wit went on among them in reference to the subject of the unusual sale. The animals have been in the keeping of the Central Park authorities since their seizure, and all were apparently in good health till yesterday morning, when one of the monkeys died—it is surmised with fright at the ordeal he was to go through. Intelligence of the sad event was conveyed to Collector Arthur in a black-edged mourning envelope, and the authorities, while regretting the painful nature of the news, requested orders for the disposition of the body, and inquired if the sale of the survivors should proceed. The Collector, expressing his profound concern at the loss which the scientific world had sustained in the demise of the lamented monkey, and particularly the United States internal revenue, ordered the sale to go on. The tapir was first disposed of. After some lively bidding, it went off for $300, and was bought, it was understood, for the Central Park Menagerie. Next came the monkeys, and dispute arose whether they should be sold together or separately. Finally it was decided to put them up in a lump, and they fetched $8 50 each. The two deer followed. The poor little animals, not larger than rabbits, seemed terribly frightened at the noise going on around their diminutive cage, and crouched in a corner trembling in every limb. They went off at the same price as the monkeys, which, it may be said, is not large enough to pay for importing animals alive.

A STEAM-BOAT THIEF.

Numerous complaints having been made by passengers on the Albany evening line of steam-boats that their rooms had been robbed while coming from Albany to this City, Detective McDougall, of Central Office, was detailed to attend to the matter. Yesterday he observed a man acting in a suspicious manner on board the steamer Drew and arrested him. On being searched, the prisoner was found to have in his possession a watch stolen from P. M. Murphy, of Saratoga, a passenger, and a quantity of other stolen valuables. The prisoner, who gave his name as Herman Schmeder, a German musician, twenty-eight years old, will be arraigned at the Tombs to-day.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Mercantile Library will be closed from the 15th inst. to Sept. 1. The reading-room will remain open.

The New-York Athletic Club will have a 100-yard and a half-mile run, for the championship of the club, to-morrow afternoon, at their grounds, One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, Harlem.

The annual picnic of E Company, Seventy-ninth Regiment, (Highlanders,) N. G. S. N. Y., is to be on Friday, 15th inst., at Belvidere Park, One Hundred and Tenth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The first annual picnic and Summer-night's festival of Charity Lodge No. 727, F. and A. M., comes off at Lion Park, One Hundred and Tenth-street and Ninth-avenue, on Tuesday, 12th inst.

The tug-boat May Clinton ran into the tug-boat Gen. F. Sigel, yesterday afternoon, off Whitehall-slip, staving a large hole in her and causing her to sink in a few minutes. The May Clinton is also slightly damaged.

M. J. O'Sullivan, of New-Haven, Conn., was arrested yesterday by a deputy sheriff, and held in $200 bail on a charge of obtaining $148 worth of goods by false pretenses from Robert Appleton, Jr., of No. 148 Lispenard-street.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction met yesterday and opened sealed proposals for lumber, oats, straw, and vinegar. The Controller was present, but owing to a complication in the bids, they were laid over for examination.

An unhappy small P. D. dropped a form at 6 o'clock yesterday evening at the corner of William and Beekman streets. The good side of boy-nature showed itself in the multitude of little Samaritans who helped him to pick up the "pi," while a sympathetic policeman superintended the operation.

The publishing house of Orange Judd & Co., established by Mr. Judd twenty years ago, has been incorporated as the Orange Judd Company, with Orange Judd, President; C. C. North, First Vice President; A. P. Miller, Second Vice President; L. A. Chase, Treasurer; Samuel Burnham, Jr., Secretary.

The official notice of the commutation of the sentence of David Murphy arrived by special messenger from Albany, at the Sheriff's office, yesterday afternoon. Gov. Dix simply commutes the death sentence to imprisonment for life, in the usual legal form, without assigning any reasons for so doing.

John A. Biglin, of this City, and Geo. Brown, of Halifax, N. S., have signed articles of agreement to row an "International Scullers' Race," at Halifax, on the 28th inst., for $1,000 a side. They have each deposited $500 with John Morrissey, the temporary stakeholder. Biglin is to receive $250 on arrival at Halifax, for expenses.

The funeral of Capt. Thomas P. Way, of the Veteran Corps, Washington Grays, took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 279 Lexington-avenue. It was attended by a large number of relatives and friends, and by the members of the Veteran Corps, the officers, ex-officers, members, and ex-members of the First Troop, Washington Grays, and the Washington Gray Cavalry.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury: From arrears of taxes, assessments, water rents, and interest, $3,067 17; House and ground rents and market rents and fees, $1,530 25; assessments for street openings and improvements and interest, $568 64; Croton water rents and penalties, $8,076 88; permits to tap water-pipes, $134 50; connections with sewers, &c., $410; sale of Scotch sewer-pipe, $1,419 70; permits for street-stands, show-cases, signs, &c., $1,318; licenses, $65 25; receipts for costs and penalties, $252 93. Total, $16,841 32.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Caledonian Club hold their seventh annual games at Myrtle-avenue Park, on Thursday, 21st inst.

The citizens' committee of New Lots, appointed to consider the question of annexation to Brooklyn, have reported in favor of the scheme.

The sloop-yachts Lina S. and Frank, sister boats, were matched yesterday at Gowanus Bay. Both were well handled. The Frank won by a mere trifle.

There were 650 women and infants at the fifth Fresh Air Picnic, yesterday, at Canarsie. They had a delightful day, and were especially enraptured with the Punch and Judy show.

During last week there were 338 deaths in Brooklyn, being 61 less than the previous week and 64 more than during the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from cholera infantum number 113, but no fatal cases of small-pox are reported.

Elizabeth L. King, alias Kate Stoddard, the murderess of Charles Goodrich, was recently made one of the defendants in a suit for the foreclosure of a mortgage on one of the houses on Degraw-street, and yesterday executed a quit claim deed to the property, saying that she would sue only for the presents which Goodrich had made to her.

LONG ISLAND.

The 12 M. accommodation-train on the Long Island Railroad, running from Jamaica to Hunter's Point, yesterday, consisted of seven gravel-cars and a caboose. Considerable indignation was expressed by the passengers, a number of whom preferred to remain at the depot for two or three hours, rather than avail themselves of such a rickety conveyance.

The remains of Capt. Myer, of the tank-boat which was blown up at the oil-fire, on Tuesday afternoon, at the Standard Oil-works, were removed yesterday morning from Gallagher's, and taken charge of by Undertaker Mason, of Greenpoint, where they will remain until Sunday morning, when they will be taken to his late residence No. 80 Huron-street, Greenpoint. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The remains will be interred in the Lutheran Cemetery, Middle Village.

STATEN ISLAND.

Jacob James, a saloon-keeper, of Clifton, was arrested yesterday, on a charge of absconding from his creditors and abandoning his wife. He was locked up in default of $250 bail.

LONG ISLAND.

Mains have been laid and lamps fitted up from the gas works, Hunter's Point, along Jackson-avenue to Dutch Kills, and the lamps, it is expected, will be lighted to-night for the first time. This acquisition was much needed, as the place has for some time past been the resort of thieves.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Passaic County Collector reports $79,675 04 as the disbursements for July.

The members of the Bethel Methodist Church, (colored,) of Paterson, have taken the preliminary steps toward incorporation.

A son of Alderman Baldwin, of Newark, fell from the roof of his house, while flying a kite yesterday, and was badly injured.

Elizabeth Smith, of Newark, was fatally burned last evening by the explosion of a can of kerosene with which she attempted to kindle a fire.

The camp-meeting of the Free Methodists, or Pilgrims, which has been in session eight days in the woods, three miles from Dover, closed yesterday.

George Albands and Louis Smith were arrested at Union Hill, yesterday morning, while breaking into Hein's brewery. They were committed for trial.

One hundred and seventy-five pass-books of the Hoboken Savings Bank have been examined the past two days. The defalcation so far foots up $45,000

John Bone was run over by a Morris and Essex train, at Dover, on Wednesday, and instantly killed. Deceased was thirty-five years of age, and unmarried.

John Georgi, an employe of the Bloomfield Rolling Mills, was arrested yesterday, charged with embezzling some silver from his employers. They have lost much material in this way.

Thomas Reilly died in the Newark Hospital, yesterday, from injuries received by jumping from a train at the Chestnut-street depot. He fell under the car, the wheels of which passed over him, cutting off both legs.

There is now on exhibition in the studio of Henry Jaeger, at Paterson, a picture of Gen. Phil Kearney, thirty inches in size, and "raised" from an ordinary carte de visite. The picture is intended for Kearney Post, G. A. R., of Newark.

The Paterson Board of Education has not yet received the City Attorney's opinion relative to the right of the Board of Aldermen in ordering them out of the City Hall. The City Assessors want the room the Board of Education have, and a war is impending between the two bodies.

The filling in of the Harsimus Cove by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is nearly completed. The base is mud taken from the river, outside the bulkhead, over which will be put several feet of clean earth and gravel. It is expected that trains will be running over the trestle by the middle of September.

MINOR CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Shandley, Catherine Rubury, of No. 577 Grand-street, was charged with stealing a gold watch and chain on July 19 from her employer, Mrs. Mary Huntly, of No. 157 Clinton-street. She pleaded guilty, and was committed for examination.... Richard Butler, of No. 122 Ludlow-street, was charged with forcibly breaking into the premises No. 20 Second-avenue last night, occupied by John Schnappert, and stealing therefrom a quantity of lead, valued at $50. He was subsequently found in the act of selling the lead to a junk dealer. He was held in default of $1,000 bail....

At the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, Joseph J. Hecht, of No. 1,039 Second-avenue, preferred a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses against John Schoner, of Hudson City, N. J. The defendant, it was alleged, had received from the complainant $150 as a loan, and gave as security therefor the deeds of two houses in East Sixty-second-street. It was shown that he owned no such property, and he was therefore held for trial in default of $1,000....Dora Arent, a servant in the employment of Theresa Bamberger, No. 146 West Forty-third-street, was accused of stealing $100 worth of wearing apparel. She was held for trial. ....Detective Heidelberg yesterday arrested Griffith S. Lefort, a "speculator," on a charge of stealing $15 from the office of John L. McDuff, No. 77 Bleecker-street....William McNamee, thirty years old, fell from the fourth story of the fire escape of his residence, Fifty-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues, last night, and was fatally injured.

THE PRINTERS' PICNIC.

To-morrow afternoon and evening the members of New-York Typographical Union No. 6 will give a Summer festival at Lion Park, One Hundred and Tenth-street and Eighth-avenue. The proceeds of the festival are to be added to the fund now being raised for building a hall for the use of the society, similar to the one owned by the London printers. Music and dancing will add to the pleasures of the day, and it is expected that the occasion will draw together a large number of persons. The type-setters do not often meet together for social enjoyment, therefore these annual picnics are always looked forward to by them as a grand rally of the craft. It is to be hoped that the programme of arrangements will not be marred by inclement weather.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

At the stated meeting of the Produce Exchange yesterday, the rules adopted for regulating the trade in distilled spirits among members of the Exchange were approved and ordered to be printed. It was announced that the accredited representatives of the petroleum trade had issued licenses to inspectors employed by the Produce Exchange, in the same way that the grain trade have recently done for weighers and measurers of grain. Messrs. A. J. Wood, J. H. Herrick, and L. F. Holman were appointed as Complaint Committee for the current month.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

The Commissioner of Public Parks met yesterday to examine proposals for the execution of the under-mentioned works. The lowest bids were $13 25 for the inclosing wall in Central Park, by the Wilson & Heigh's Stone Company; $3 60 for two faces, and $2 60 for one face of the base course stone, by the Bigelow Bluestone Company; $2 17 for ashlar and $2 51 for coping, both of Ohio stone, for the park wall, by Wm. H. Crommerlie. The lowest bid for the railing for Union-square was not decided. The proposals must be approved by the Controller before the contracts are awarded.

ESCAPE OF TWO CONVICTS.

On Wednesday afternoon two Blackwell's Island convicts, who were in one of the guard-boats with a keeper, suddenly turned the boat's head toward the Astoria shore and rapidly pulled across the river. As soon as they reached shallow water they jumped out, and pushing the boat back into deep water to prevent pursuit, they dashed along Webster-avenue and escaped.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Yesterday was more than ordinarily quiet in the City Hall. Mayor Havemeyer arrived early in the morning, and had interviews with Dr. Hall, Commissioner Adams, and others. No action has yet been taken in relation to procuring a site for a new City Prison, the protracted session of the Board of Apportionment preventing a meeting of the commission who have charge of the work.

FALSE ALARM.

A morning journal asserted yesterday that John Tobin, a news-boy, of No. 61 Bridge-street, and Mrs. Jane M. Merriman, of West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, had died on Wednesday evening of Asiatic cholera. Dr. Day, City Sanitary Inspector, made a thorough examination yesterday, and found that both deaths resulted from cholera morbus.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL FROM NEW-YORK.

The New-York *Shipping Gazette* publishes an interesting return of passenger travel from New-York to Europe during the past three months, as compared with last year. Since last season three new companies have been established, viz.: The South Wales or Cardiff line, the State line, and the New-York and Rotterdam line, making a total of fourteen regular companies in operation between New-York and Europe; to which will be added a new German line (already organized) before the expiration of this year. The information given is official, having been received from the agents of the respective companies. It may be mentioned, however, that during the Summer many irregular steamers take passengers from this port. These vessels, however, principally carry freight, and are not largely patronized by travelers, who always give the preference to the "regular lines." In the annexed table we have merely embraced those steamers which sail from New-York. Other foreign lines are also employed between Europe and the ports of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New-Orleans. Of these the Cunard Company, running between Boston, Queenstown, and Liverpool, does the largest business, having made, from April 9 to July 9, 1873, eighteen trips, and carried from Boston 859 cabin passengers.

This European travel, which has principally assumed large dimensions within the past ten years, will probably continue to increase in proportion to the increase of population and national prosperity, as Americans who have once visited Europe will not be likely to rest satisfied with a single visit, but will probably repeat it on the first convenient opportunity. They can hardly fail to be interested in the new phases of life presented in countries differing so much from their own, in language, climate, and society, and on their return home will influence others, and so make new converts to the advantages of foreign travel.

In the accommodations for passengers, the principal improvement is the adoption of a new plan, by which steamers' cabins are located where there is the least motion, and the best ventilation and light. It consists in placing the chief saloon on the main deck amidships, occupying the entire width of the ship, and the state-rooms on the same deck, forward and aft of the saloon, close to, but separated from it. This plan has become very popular with travelers, and has been applied to the majority of steamers built for the trade within the past two years, and, in some cases, to older vessels, which have been altered or rebuilt.

Line or Company.	Steamers.	Trips.	1873.	1872.
Cunard	10	24	3,850	3,610
North German Lloyd	13	26	2,760	2,300
Hamburg	9	18	2,465	2,333
General Transatlantic	5	7	2,083	2,088
Anchor	15	30	2,021	1,701
Inman	10	22	1,787	1,800
White Star	5	12	1,280	1,828
National	8	17	1,161	1,453
Guion	6	14	577	845
State	3	5	167	....
South Wales	2	5	152	....
Baltic Lloyd	3	6	105	50
Rotterdam	2	3	104	....
Great Western	3	3	21	30
Total	94	192	18,533	18,038

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 7.—Cattle—The market has not been very active this week, except for very short time sales; very best on sale to-day, 5⅞c.@6¾c.; that generally rated first quality, 4⅞c.@5⅞c.; medium or good fair quality, 4c.@4¾c.; receipts, for week, 1,609; sales, 1280. Hogs—Receipts for week, 6,903; prices declined ¼c.@½c.; market closed weak at 7c.@7½c. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6,700; prices unchanged since last week; prices range from 4c.@6c., the latter for extra quality. Lambs dull at $2@$4 ℔ head.

WILMINGTON NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 7.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 37½c. Resin firm at $2 45 for Strained. Crude Turpentine unsettled; $2 for Hard; $3 20@$3 30 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar low at $3 35.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, for Savannah.—Miss Ann Kearns, Miss Nettie Butler, Miss Maggie Hughes, Mr. Benjamin, P. McGarity, Geo. Yonge, J. B. McIntire, John Kelly, wife, and 2 children, Rev. Richard Webb, D. P. West, Mrs. J. L. Murphy and child, D. G. Patton and wife, M. Goodrich and wife, Mrs. J. L. Graves, J. Friedman, F. P. Brown, M. McBurney, Mrs. Lovitt and 2 infants, J. B. Collier.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Anglia, from Glasgow and Moville.—John Lang, Mrs. John Lang, Mrs. E. Cook, Miss Kate Nicol, Austin Hardt, Joseph Green, Richard Green, J. L. M. Cutcheon, A. H. Horey, Mrs. A. H. Horey, R. G. Hutchins, Miss Mattie Aldrich, Thomas Nightingale, Mrs. Nightingale, Miss Florence Nightingale, Rev. Dr. Meigs, John Forbes, T. P. Bruce, William White, S. F. Greene, Mr. Greenham, Miss Greenham, Robert Hillman, Alex. Rue, Wm. Rue, Joseph Beatty.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Havana.—Mrs. M. Antunes, John del Valle, Miss Adelina del Valle, Miss Rosa del Valle, Miss Isabel del Valle, E. Cenals, Cal Goesfriend, Oscar Thomas, Roberto Alloy, Jose M. Andox, Miss Eugenia Payen, J. Murphy and wife, F. Hernandes, Rafael Fernandes, John Bradshaw.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:03 | Sun sets.......7:07 | Moon rises.7:45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.7:24 | Gov. Island...8:13 | Hell Gate...9:35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 7.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Thuringia, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Tybee, Delanoy, Samana, &c., Spofford Bros. & Co.; City of Havana, Deakin, Havana, &c., F. Alexandre & Son; Panita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland; E. C. Biddle, Alexander, Philadelphia.

Barks Gaselle, Decker, Bridgeton, (Bermuda,) H. Trowbridge's Sons; Lottie Stewart, (Br.,) Anderson, Rotterdam, Snow & Burgess; Beatrice, (Br.,) Windsor, Adelaide and Auckland, Mailler & Quereau; Carlota, Coggins, Sagua la Grande, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Eaglet, (Br.,) Tooker, Vigo, (Spain,) for orders, James Henry; Speranza, (Norw.,) Petersen, Stettin, Chas. Tobias & Co.

Schrs. J. D. Williamson, Pierce, Wilmington, N. C., R. P. Powell & Co.; Carrie Bonnell, Bonnell, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Alexander, Falkingham, Boston, &c., Heney & Parker; Edward Everett, Taylor, Kamehameha and market, L. H. Abenheim & Co.

Sloop Fred Brown, Wilson, Providence.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Hansa, (Ger.,) Sander, Bremen July 2 via Southampton 26th, with mdse. and 247 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. July 29, lat. 49 44, lon. 15 30, spoke ship St. Petrus, (Ger.,) from Dantzig, bound W.; Aug. 5, lat. 40 30, lon. 70 30, ship W. F. Storer bound W.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Philips, Havana Aug. 2, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Aug. 3, off Jupiter, passed a bark bound N., showing a white signal with black ball.

Steam-ship Atlas, (Br.,) Porter, Glasgow July 22, and Londonderry 25th, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Flag, Foster, Charleston Aug. 3, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard.

Bark Roycroft, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) McCray, Hamburg 54 ds., with mdse. to Heney & Parker.

Bark Nazzarina, (Ital.,) Leccuro, Palermo, 52 ds., with sulphur, &c., to Punch, Edye & Co.

Bark Harold, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Dinsmore, Liverpool 46 ds., with mdse. to J. P. Whitney & Co.

Bark Charlotte, (Ger.,) Wallis, Newcastle 80 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Punch, Edye & Co.

Bark Doveti, Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Knesevick, Cork 4 days, in ballast to Slocovich & Co. July 24, off Sable Island, spoke bark Dio Fili, (Aust.,) from Dublin, for Baltimore.

Bark Elinor, (Norw.,) Sorensen, Bremen 57 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark N. S., (Norw.,) Elmenhorst, Havre 50 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Clara Pickens, (of Providence,) Lathrop, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to Evans, Ball & Co.

Brig Henry Perkins, Whelpley, Sidney, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Heney & Parker.

Brig Henry & Louisa, (of Philadelphia,) Wick, Porto Cabello 17 ds., in ballast to Dallet, Bliss & Co.

Brig Alice, (Br.,) Montgomery, Truxillo and Beleze 1 ds., with skins, &c., to Eggers & Heinlein.

Brig Shannon, (of Millbridge,) Sawyer, St. Jago July 5, via Guantanamo 19th, with sugar and 2 passengers to Spence, Montague & Co.—vessel to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig La Creole, (of Curacoa,) Cornish, San Domingo City July 24, with mahogany, cedar, &c., to Devale & Co. This vessel is bound for Liverpool. July 31 Capt. Lawrelser died of the yellow fever; has another man sick with the fever.

Brig Mary, (of Digby, N. S.,) Hughes, Matanzas 1 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Julia A. Ryder, Corson, Indianola 21 ds., with hides and cotton to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Delmar, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to James A. Patterson.

Schr. Sarah Bernice, (of Moltias,) Proctor, Musquash 10 ds., with pilings to James Murray & Co.

Schr. A. H. Howe, Newbury, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. J. P. Cake, Levy, Virginia.

Schr. G. L. Bradley, Chipman, Brunswick, Ga., 7 ds., with yellow pine to Russell & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. M. W. Drew, Staples, Jacksonville 9 ds., with yellow-pine to Drew & Buckey—vessel to master.

Schr. Franklin, Chadwick, Thomaston, with lime to James Hoolyn.

Schr. Leontine, Crockett, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. A. G. Emery, Allen, Rockland, with lime to James Hoolyn.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Snow, Rockport.

Schr. Bernice, Broctor, Musquash, N. B., 20 ds., to Jas. Murray.

Schr. Reno, Forester, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Niontic, Brooks, Nova Scotia, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. Mary Shields, Romen, Bath, with lumber to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Wm. Martin, Barker, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Searsport, —, Shuler, N. S., with piling to order.

Schr. Adarionna, Bailey, Gardiner 8 ds., with lumber to C. J. Peters.

Schr. Kate Walker, Rich, Bangor, Me., 8 ds., with lumber to George Barker.

Schr. Palos, French, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Pavilion, Parker, Frankfort, with stone to Brooklyn Bridge Co.

Schr. Challenge, Perkins, Portland, Me., with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Benson.

Schr. Wm. Morse, Hawks, Portland, Me., with lumber to James Murray & Co.

Schr. Nellie Belle, Gardner, Bangor, Me., 8 ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport.

Schr. Thos. Hall, Brown, Stonington, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Bertha, Conover, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Mary Anna, Berns, New-Haven.

Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. C. L. Lovering, Hathway, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Josie Potts, Lawrence, Fall River.

Schr. Geo. B. Harris, Wilder, Nantucket with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. William Wilson, Jones, Port Caledonia 15 ds., with coal to Lunt Bros.

Schr. C. F. Young, (of Portland,) Clark, Port Caledonia 15 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Wild Hunter, (of St. John, N. B.,) Estabrook, Sackville 18 ds., with pilings to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Schr. Nellie Chase, (of Portland,) Dalling, Port Caledonia 12 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job.

Schr. Julia Willetts, Boyles, Providence.

Schr. D. A. Deboll, Rocketts, Nantucket, to C. H. Rodgers.

Schr. M. G. Grainer, Maxwell, Boston, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Larmartine, Gurney, New-Haven.

Schr. Henrietta, Gardiner, with lumber to order.

Schr. E. E. Patter, Ellsworth, Greenpoint.

Schr. Polkir, Knowles, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Tontamont, Dodge Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Emma Kelly, Shulee N. S., 12 ds., with spikes to Jas. Murray & Co.

Schr. Defiance, Kenniston, Vinal Haven, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge Co.

Schr. Rienzi, Cobliegh, Newport.

Schr. Louisa, Brown, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Caroline Cornelia, Crowley, Somersett.

Schr. Ruth Thomas, Kendell, Providence.

Schr. S. W. Smith, Conary, Boston.

Schr. Porto Rico, Wentworth, Salem.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Ambassador, Morris, Salem.

Schr. S. A. Thomas, Arnold, Portland, Conn.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, New-Haven.

Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.

Schr. Robt. Smith, Borman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Keona, Hall, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Bearse, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Mathew Rasar, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Spencer, Branford.

Schr. S. M. Evans, Tice, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Millie & Frank, Edwards, Newport.

Schr. Setauket, Davis, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Atlanta, Pendleton, Rockland, with lime to Candice & Pretney.

Schr. Splendid, Phinney, New-Bedford.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Johnson, Norwalk, for Port Johnson.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Ferris, Warren, R. I., for Rondout.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Smith, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Helen Boker, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry Ferrill, Bridgeport.

BELOW—Ship Hamilton Fish, Bryant, from Liverpool June 15, to C. H. Marshall & Co.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Thuringia, for Bremen; ship Sovereign of the Seas, Johnson, for San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; bark Queen of Scots, (Br.,) Smith, Antwerp, J. W. Schmidt & Co.; steam-ships H. Livingston, for Savannah; City of Mexico, for Havana.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Arr. steamers Centipede, from Philadelphia; Rattlesnake, from do.; Neptune, from New-York; barks Chalgrove, from London; Sunny Region, from Gottenburg.

Also, arr. barks Richard III., from Palermo, and Ida E., from Antwerp; brigs Clara Louise, from Mansanilla, and L. C., from Maderia, for New-Orleans; schrs. Island City, from Gottenberg, and John Somes, from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 7.—Arr. schrs. Willie Luce, from Rockport; Manata, from Philadelphia; S. V. W. Simmons, from Philadelphia, and Eddie Evans, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Ashland, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 7.—Passed in for Baltimore, ship Gray Eagle, from Rio.

Arr. bark Hidalgo, from Rio, for orders.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 7.—Arr. steam-ship Seminole, from Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 7.—Arr. schrs. Constitution, from Philadelphia; Emma D. Finney, from Boston; Gertie E. Merrow, from Bath.

Sld. steam-ship Magnolia, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 7.—Arr. schrs. L. W. Pierce, Portland, for New-York; Mist, Calais, for do.; Isabel, Rockland, for do.; Star, Bangor, for Washington; Julia A. Rich, do., for Newport; President, do., for Pawtucket; Emma, do., for Block Island; Emeline, do., for New-Bedford; J. Tinker, Calais for Providence; Rose, Cheverie, for Bridgeport; George Newenger, Boston, for Philadelphia, and Mary A. Westcott, Lynn, for do.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 7.—The Inman line steam-ship City of New-York sld. from this port, for New-York yesterday.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Union-Square, New-York,
No. 10 Grand Quai, Geneva.
SUPERIOR STEM-WINDING WATCHES
FROM OUR OWN FACTORY, AND AN ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE BEST MAKERS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CHS. FRODSHAM WATCH.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
EXCHANGE ON
LONDON,
PARIS,
BERLIN,
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VIENNA.
Cable Transfers,
Circular Letters,
Commercial Credits,
ON
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Cable Transfers Upon Vienna